The Weekly Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $2.00. | PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1878. | In Clubs of Five or Over $1 50

IN THE MEADOW.

O luxury of sweet midsummer ease,
And idleness which only birds enjoy,
Ye come to me beneath these friendly trees
Without one pang, one shadow of alloy.

For thought is lulled by many a twittering note,
Regret and memory can find no room;
And lying still beneath the azure cope
They steal away like spectres to the tomb.

The oak spreads wide its dark and tented head,
The brook slips musingly upon its way
To find the pool where it was wooed and wed,
Beyond an island and a little bay.

And all the isle is foaming o'er with bloom,
Where grows the elder, white as breakers run:
Just on its edge the wild rose findeth room
To part its red lips to the dew and sun.

When evening draws along the grassy plain
The pulsing vapors gather tone and hue,
And burning mists have caught a breath of rain,
And thunder heads loom in the tranquil blue.

I watch them o'er the shorn and level land,
Portentous as a mountain ghostly white—
A heavenly Alp that rises vast and grand,
With rosy seams and veins of molten light.

And baneless splendors bicker o'er its sides,
And tongues of flame spring from its shadow'd caves;
Beauty has charmed the tempest where it hides,
Nor yet the lightnings flash, nor thunder raves.

Some breath of coolness fans the sultry air,
Stealing unbidden from the wells of space;
And soft bright touches linger here and there,
For evening gently sheds a saving grace.

The sun has set with fierce and bloody eye,
Drawn slowly down behind its vapor bank;
A crimson feather floating far and high
Gleams o'er the sepulchre where late it sank.

I have not turned me to the thought of stars,
So strangely bright the woods and fields appear,
But one just slipping past the sunset bars
Hangs on the sky's cheek like Niob's tear.

The sense of beauty aches to find a tongue,
The heart, oppressed with earth's most perfect mood,
A depth of rapture that was never sung,
Yearns for new words to sigh. How fair! how good!

AUGUSTA LARNED—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

YOUNG HENRY CLAY.

George Lippard's Story of his Death at Buena Vista.

It was near the setting of the sun, when the men of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palmer and Monterey saw the clouds come down on the charge of Buena Vista, that a splendid scene, worthy of the days of Washington, closed the day in glory.

Do you behold that dark ravine, deep sunken between those propitious bank,s? Here no sunlight comes, for the walls of rock wrap up the pass in eternal twilight granite, and scattered stone make the bed of the ravine uncertain and difficult for the tread.

Hark! That cry, that rushes like a mountain torrent bursting its barriers, and quick as the lightning flashes from darkness, the dismal ravine is bathed in battle light. From its northern extremity a confused band of Mexicans, an army in itself, came yelling along the pass, treading one another down as they fly; their banners, spears, horses and men tossed together in an extricable confusion.

By thousands they rush into the shadow of the pass, their dark faces reddened with the heated blaze of musketry. The caverns of the ravine send back the roar of the panic, and the gray rocks are washed with their blood.

But the little band who pursues this army—who are they? You may see in their firm, heroic ranks the volunteer costume of Illinois and Kentucky. At their head, urging his men with shouts, rides the gallant McKee; by his side young Henry Clay, that broad forehead which reminds you of his father, bathed in the glare, as his sword quivers on high ere it falls to kill. There, too, a wild figure, red with his own blood and the blood of his Mexican foes, his uniform rent in tatters, his shoulders striking terrible blows with his good sword—Hardin, of Illinois—came gallantly forward.

The small but iron band hurl the Mexicans from the height in the ravine, and follow up the chase far down into the eternal twilight of that mountain pass.

Look! As their musketry streams its steady blaze, you would think that a ceaseless sheet of lightning bathed these rocks in flames!

Over the Mexicans, men and horses hurried back in mad disorder—the Americans dash on their way, never heeding the overwhelming numbers of their foes, never heeding the palpitating forms beneath their feet, with bayonet and sword they press steadily on, their well known banner ever streaming overhead.

The howl of the dying war-horse—hark! Does it not chill your heart to hear it? The horrible cry of the wounded man, with the horse's hoof upon his mouth, tramping his face to a hideous wreck—does it not sicken your soul to hear it?

A hundred yards or more the Americans had penetrated, when suddenly a young Mexican rushing back opens their ranks, raises the fallen flag of Anahuac and dashes to death.

To see him, young and beardless, a very boy, rush, with his country's flag with bared breast upon that line of steel—it was a sight to stir cowards into manhood, and it shot into Mexican hearts like an electric flame.

Even in their panic-stricken disorder they rallied by hundreds, they grasped arms and rolled into one long wave of lances and bayonets upon the foe. Woe to the brave men of Illinois and Kentucky! Locked in that deadly pass, a wall of infuriated Mexicans between them and that wall of rocks, above their heads, through every aperture among the cliffs, the blaze of muskets pouring a shower of bullets in their faces—whenever they turned the long and deadly lance pointed at their throats—it was a moment to think once of home—then die!

Those who survived that fearful moment tell with shuddering triumph the deeds of three men—McKee, Hardin and Clay.

McKee, you see yonder with his shattered sword dripping with blood, he endeavors to ward off these deadly lances, and fights on his knees when he can stand no longer, and then the combatants close over him, and you see him no more.

Hardin arose from a heap of slaughtered dead, his face streaming from its hideous lance wounds, and waved a Mexican flag in triumph, as his lifeblood rushed in a torrent over his muscular form. Then flinging his captured flag to a brother soldier, "Give it to her as a memorial of Buena Vista! My wife!" It was his last words. Upon his bared breast the fury of ten lances, and the horses' hoofs trampled him into the heap of the dead.

But most sad, and yet most glorious of all, was to see the death of the second Henry Clay.

You should have seen him, with his back against yonder rock, his sword grasped firmly as the consciousness that he bore a name that must not die ingloriously seemed to fill his every vein, and dart a deadly fire from his eyes.

At that time he looked like the old man.

For his brow, high and retreating, with the blood-clotted hair waving back from the outline, was swollen in every vein as though his soul shone from it ere it fled forever. Lips set, brows knit, hands firm—a circle of men fighting around him, he dashed into the Mexicans until his sword was wet, and his arms weary with blood.

At last, with his thigh splintered by a ball, he gathered his proud form to its full height and fell. His face ashy with intense agony, he bade his comrades to leave him there to die. The ravine should be the bed of his glory.

But gathered around him a guard of breasts of steel, while two of his comrades bore him along. These men of Kentucky fought round their fallen hero, and, as retreating step by step, launched their swords and bayonets into the faces of their enemies, said with every blow, "Henry Clay!"

It was wonderful to see how that name nerved their arms, and called a smile to the face of the dying hero. How it would have made the heart of the old man of Ashland throb to have heard his name yelled as a battle-cry down the shadows of that lonely pass.

Along the ravine and up the narrow pass? The hero bleeds as they bear him on, and tracks the way with his blood. Faster and thicker swam the Mexicans. They see the circle around the fallen man, even his face uplifted as a smile crosses its fading lineaments, and like a pack of wolves scenting the forlorn traveler at dead of night, they came howling up the rock and charged the devoted band with one dense mass of bayonets!

Up and on! The light shines yonder on the tempest rock of the ravine. It is the light of the setting sun. Old Taylor's eyes are on that rock, and there we will fight our way and die in the old man's sight.

It was a murderous way, that path up the steep bank of the ravine. Littered with dead, slippery with blood. It grew blacker every moment with Mexicans, and the defenders of the wounded hero fell, one by one, into the chasm yawning around.

At last they reached the light, the swords and bayonets glitter in the sight of the contending armies, and the bloody contest roars toward the topmost rock.

Then it was, that gathering up his dying form—armed with supernatural vigor—young Clay started from the arms of his supporters and stood with outstretched hands in the light of the setting sun. It was a glorious sight which we saw there amid the battle-clouds—Santa Anna's formidable army hurled back into the ravine and gorge by Taylor's little band. But a more glorious thing it was to see that dying man standing there for the last time in the light of that son which shall never rise for him again.

"Leave me!" he shrieked, as he fell back on the sod. "I must die, and I will die here! Peril your lives no longer for me! Go! there's work for you yonder!"

The Mexicans crowded on, hungry for blood. Even as he spoke their bayonets, glistening by hundreds, were levelled at the throats of the devoted band. By the mere force of their overwhelming numbers they crushed them back from the dying Clay.

Only one lingered, a brave man, who had known the chivalric soldier and loved him long; he stood there, and covered as he was with blood heard these last words:

"Tell my father how I died and give him these pistols."

Lifting his ashy face into the light he turned his eyes upon his comrade's face, placed the pistols in his hands and fell back to his death.

That comrade, with the pistol in his grasp, fought his way alone to the topmost rock of the path, only once looking back. He saw a shivering form canopied by baynots. He saw those outstretched arms grappling with points of steel. He saw a face once lifted up in the light, and then darkness rushed on the life of young Henry Clay.

Widows at War.

The silks rustled in the court of Justice Meech. The room was filled with a perfume like that of Arcadian bowers. Jewels flashed in the beams of the Western sun as they creeped through the windows, and the scene presented was like an elegant stage setting. Two fashionably dressed and elegant-appearing ladies confronted each other. The one was of the Emerald order of beauty, the blue eyes rolling restlessly in their sockets, the dark hair thrown back in a kind of abandon, the lips curling with scorn. The other was a topical plant from appearence. Her complexion had been touched with the southern sun. The eyes were as deep and brown as the forest glades in autumn, and the other features were marked with the haughtiness characteristic of the high-born race which has given the South so much prestige. Both were widows, and each was sincere, in the assurance to take the roof off of whatever weakness the other one had. The Emerald semi-blonde, Mrs. Anna Hyde, attired in rich and ample folds, is the proprietress of a fashionable boarding house at No. 308 Ashland avenue. The tropical lady, Mrs. Mary Lacey, has been a border in her mansion until the conflicting elements which invariably spring up between two opposite styles of beauty and caused them to drift apart.

How to Fumigate a Room.

One of the best methods of fumigating an infected room, as well as the most convenient, is to place some sulphur in an iron vessel and pour a little alcohol on it. The alcohol is set on fire, and before it is burned away the sulphur will be ignited. There will arise from the burning sulphur sulphurous acid gas, which like other gases will mix itself with all the air in the house without the aid of draught or currents. It will penetrate every crevice, and will destroy the vitality of every desease germ with which it comes in contact. How it destroys vitality is not known.

MAKE CHILDHOOD SWEET.

[From the Christian Register.]

Wait not till the little hands are at rest
Ere you fill them full of flowers;
Wait not for the crowning tuberose
To make sweet the last sad hours;
But while in the busy household band,
Your darlings still need your guiding hand,
Oh, fill their lives with sweetness!

Wait not till the little hearts are still,
For the loving look and praise;
But while you gently chide a fault
The good deed kindly praise.
The word you would speak beside the bier
Falls sweeter far on the living ear:
Oh, fill young lives with sweetness!

Ah! what are kisses on clay cold lips
To the rosy mouth we press,
When our wee one flies to her mother's arms,
For love's tenderest caress!
Let never a worldly bauble keep
Your heart from the joy each day should reap,
Circling young lives with sweetness.

Give thanks each morn for the sturdy boys,
Give thanks for the fairy girl;
With a dower of wealth like this at home,
Would you rifle the earth for pearls?
Wait not for death to gem love's crown,
But daily shower life's blessings down,
And fill young hearts with sweetness.

Remember the homes where the light has fled,
Where the rose has faded away:
And the love that glows in youthful hearts,
Oh, cherish it while you may!
And make your home a garden of flowers,
Where joy shall bloom through childhood's hours,
And fill young lives with sweetness.

THE STORY OF A LIFE.

"Miss Cameron."

Leonie Cameron, lazily looking out of a bow-window upon a garden flaming with autumn tints and sunset glow, lifted a pair of soft, dark eyes to Mrs. Tollman's face. It was an anxious face just at that moment, and, being usually full of happy content, the anxiety was very apparent to Leonie. So, after her first careless glance, she straightened herself in her low chair, and said quietly, yet with every appearance of interest:

"What is the matter?"

An awkward pause followed that question.

Mrs. Tollman fidgeted under the inquiring glance of the dark eyes; cleared her throat twice, and finally said with nervous emphasis:

"John Furber:"

Miss Cameron's face seemed to freeze. It was a beautiful face, with pride for a leading expression. Sweetness lurked in the mouth, intellect beamed from the radiant dark eyes, but pride shadowed all. It carried the small head gracefully erect, it swept the folds of the rich dresses with a regal motion. It touched the small, patrician hands, and was evident in the well-modulated tones of the refined voice.

"There," Mrs. Tollman said, despairingly, "I've made you mad already, and have not said anything."

"I am not mad," Leonie answered, and there certainly lurked a smile in her mouth at the good woman's consternation. "But you have not told me what troubles you."

"It's—it's—John, Miss Cameron, and"—then rapidly, as if the words were forced by a fear of her own inability to finish her self-appointed task, she hurried on. "He's my nephew, Miss, as you know, though his father is a rich man, very rich, and John is above his mother's place in her life. She's dead, and John was spoiled somewhere between the year she died and two years ago. I don't know where he took to bad ways. He was brought up an idler upon his father's money, and from idleness to drinking, gambling and bad ways is an easy road. His father is a hard man, and he thrust him out nearly a year ago and disinherited him. He come here, for I love him—I've nothing else to love; husband and children in the graveyard, so I love John."

There was a piteous pleading in the woman's face, but Leonie's was blank, save for an air of polite interest.

"He was most desperate when he came here, but I've coaxed him up a little. But—but—O, Miss Cameron, you know what I want to say. You are beautiful, rich—a lady far above me in education and position, and only staying here for country quiet, I've no right to find fault, but—but don't flirt with John. He is in trouble, despondent, disinherited, and is falling in love with you as fast as he can. I believe if you play with him he will kill himself body and soul."

Fairly out of breath with her own earnest utterance, Mrs. Tollman paused, looking pleadingly in Leonie Cameron's face. The expression of polite interest never wavered, as that young lady said:

"If I understand you aright you wish me to ignore your nephew. It is not so easy, as he is in your house, so I had better leave it."

"Goodness," cried the widow aghast at this interpretation of her words. "I never meant that. Where can you find another boarding-place near here?

"I can return to London."

"I've put my foot in it. John will never forgive me," said Mrs. Tollman, disconsolately.

But there was no sympathy in Leonie's face, and she turned away at last, perplexed and more anxious than ever. And Leonie, sinking back in her chair again, looked at the sunset clouds and variegated foliage, and thought perhaps it was time to return to London.

She had come to S——, weary with a round of fashionable life, tired of flattery, dancing and flirting and she had found rest and quiet under Mrs. Tollman's motherly care. She was rich—richer far than the landlady had any idea of—but she had no near relatives, only a second cousin, to keep her lonely home and play propriety.

Society constituted itself her amateur guardian, and laying back in her cushioned chair in the sunset glow she wondered indolently what society would say about John Furber. It would grant him a rare perfection of manly beauty of face and form, and forgive the evident traces of dissipation, if it was only known that he was the son of a rich man, and had been educated an idler by profession. But in what holy horror it would turn away with uplifted hand when it was known he was disinherited, with no home but a room in the house of a widowed aunt eking out her narrow income by taking boarders. It would smile at his biting sarcasms, his brilliant conversations, his cynical sneers, if he was reinstated in his father's favor, but how rude these would be in a poor man.

Leonie, from thinking of society's opinion, quite unconsciously glided into considering her own. This dark-browed man had made a fair portion of her summer pleasure for three months, had been her cavalier in many country walks, drives and sails, had quoted poetry under trees, sung in a superb baritone upon the murmuring waters, looked into her eyes on a moonlit porch, and whispered delicately-worded flattery. No more than many another had done. A beauty and rich, Miss Cameron had looked upon more than one languishing suitor, and forgotten him when his amusement wearied her. Scarcely a flirt—for she encouraged no down-right love-making—but a beautiful, fascinating woman, who wounded hearts with merely careless grace.

Musing in the sunset, it impressed upon the proud heart that unconsciously she had poisoned a life that was already sinking. There were capabilities for better things than dissipation and suicide in John Furber, and she shivered as she thought he might be upon some dangerous precipice, waiting for the clasp of the hand to draw him back, or its repulse to thrust him over. She passed in review her host of male friends, and found none who had wakened her heart to hours of such keen pleasure as John Furber had given her. She tried to recall one mind whose grasp of intellect had dwarfed her own as his had done, who had met her fairly in so many arguments and worsted her, and she could only remember soft flattery of her "wonderful mind."

Finally, lifting her eyes with a soft sigh, she saw him leaning against a tree opposite the low window, looking at her. A vivid flush stained her cheek as he said:

"What can you have been thinking of? You have not stirred for half an hour. Only that your eyes were wide open I should have thought you asleep."

"Your powers of imagination are marvelous," she answered lightly. "I was dreaming."

"Of what?"

"The world in general, my world in particular. It is almost time that I returned there."

She was prepared for some polite show of regret, but not for the ghastly change in his face.

She shuddered, remembering his aunt's words.

"Going away! Why, of course, you would be soon," he said, trying to speak carelessly, while his eyes hungrily devoured her face, and his white parched lips were drawn as if in physical pain.

"I have been here three months," she said, feeling her own heart ache at his misery.

"Yes, yes, You will go certainly."

"And you," she said very gently; "you will be in the city I presume. I should be glad to welcome you to my house."

"No," he said, harshly; "I will not take such advantage of your kindness; I am a man your friends would tell you to shun, Miss Cameron—a man who has wasted his life till it is too late to take up the threads again. You do not know, perhaps, that my aunt keeps me here from charity?"

"I know you have offended your father," she answered; "but you are a man, scarcely 30, and it is cowardly to talk of despair at your age."

Her words cut him like a whip-lash. The dark blood mounted to his forehead as he repeated:

"Coward! I might fight the whole world yet, but," and here his tone was bitter and yet strangely pathetic, "the battle is scarcely worth winning. What would I gain? Money? I do not value it. Position? I have thrown it behind me. I have played the fool, and I must take the fool's wages."

"I will not have you say so," she said, roused to an earnestness she had never intended to betray; "You shall not uselessly throw away your life."

A hope sprang to his eyes, new there, lighting them to a dazzling radiance.

"Miss Cameron—Leonie," he cried, "were there a prize to win, were one's heart's hope centered upon me, I would trample down those demons of temptation. I would prove myself a man if I had any motive."

There was no mistaking the prayer in his eyes, the pleading in his voice.

Only a moment, close to the low window, before a hand like a snow-flake fell upon his shoulder, a voice, low and sweet, murmured in his ear:

"Be a man for my sake."

She was gone before he spoke again, and he wandered off to the woods to muse upon the possibility of this new life.

The next day Mrs. Tollman lost her summer boarder. Society, languidly contemplating Miss Cameron for the next three years, found her eccentric.

She was grave and gay by flashes, fascinating in either mood, but she was mysteriously unapproachable.

The bravest suiter found himself met at the point where friendly attention merge into lover's devotion by a wall of icy reserve that was impassable. She never flirted, but she had the reputation of a flirt, because she was popular and admired, and remained single until twenty-seven. She was known to be truthful, and she had distinctly told several inquisitive lady friends that she was not engaged; so there was not even the spice of romance in the gossip.

S—— knew her not in those three years, but Mrs. Tollman was the recipient of various hampers of city delicacies from her and would acknowledge the same by letter. One of these dated three years after the beautiful Miss Cameron left S——, after elaborately thanking that young lady for a hamper of dainties, added:

"Do you remember my nephew, John Furber? He left me the day after you did, and I fretted more than a little. But he took a turn for good, heaven be thanked. He worked himself up and to-day he writes me he has made friends with his father again and is to be made partner in a commercial house. His father's to buy it, but John earned a place, too, by hard, honest work. Oh my dear, I'm happier than ever I thought to be. Perhaps you've heard of the house in London that John is in. But I'll tire you writing about my affairs. I wouldn't, only I thought, perhaps, you'd remember John."

"In London," Leonie murmured; "so near me all these years, and yet never seeking me. Was I too bold? Did I drive him away by showing him my heart too plainly? Well, even so, I am glad. I gave him the first start toward an honorable manhood. Remember him? Yes, Mrs. Tollman, I do remember John."

She had folded the letter and was dressing for the opera when a visitor was announced.

"What a barbarous hour she murmured, not looking at the card. "In a few moments, Jane."

She was robed in her fleecy dress of white lace, over pale blue silk, had clasped diamonds on throat and wrists and in the little ears, when, as she took the opera cloak from the maids hand she looked at the card.

"John Furber."

A great heart throb sent the blood over her brow and neck; then it faded, leaving only a soft tint upon the fair cheeks, and in the dark eyes a light of happiness harmonizing well with the smiling lips.

She looked like some visitant from another world, in the radiance of her beauty, as she came across the wide drawing-room to the window where he stood.

He had not heard her light step, but he turned when she was near, showing the stamp of his better life in his noble face.

He held out his hand looking earnestly into her face, and seeing she only spoke the happy truth as, taking it, she said:

"I am glad to see you."

"Leonie," he said, "you gave me a hope three years ago, that has borne me above temptation and suffering to a position where I am not ashamed to look any man in the face. Leonie, you bade me—"

Blushing brightly, she took up the words as he paused:

"To be a man, John, for my sake."

"And I obeyed you, my love, my darling. I have come for my reward. Leonie, loving you with all my heart, daring now to ask for your love in return."

So society had a ripple of sensation in a fashionable wedding when John Furber married Miss Leonie Cameron.

But only you and I, reader, know the the romance of the summer in S——, of how John Furber redeemed his manhood for Leonie's sake.

SHE LOVED HIM AFTER ALL.

A Wife Denouncing Her Husband and Then Turning on her Sympathizers.

[From the Virginia City Chronicle.]

A curious row occurred on the train which brought up the excursionists from the Turners' picnic on Sunday last. Just as the train was leaving the grounds a neatly attired and interesting little German lady boarded one of the flat cars and began to weep bitterly. The sympathies of the passengers were aroused by her grief, and when asked what was the matter she replied:

"Oh! mine husband leaves me for some of dose bat vimmins. Vot do you dink dot man did? He dakes dree trinks mit dose vimmins, and he helps 'em on de drain. Vell I says, 'Vot for, Tom, you do dot,' he knocks me down."

Here the passengers became very much aroused, and several offered to go and thrash the husband if she would point him out.

"Oh! dot am't all," she continued sobbing.

"What!" exclaimed half a dozen men, springing up. "What else? Tell us what else."

"Oh! de vorse ding a married vooman ever hab to dake. (Boo, hoo!) He sings 'Bull down Dot Plint.' Oh! my heart will preak sure. (Boo, hoo, hoo-o-o!) 'Ball Down Dot Plint.' Shust dink of dot, und I his luvin' vife! I could go und drowne myself after hearin' him sing dot pad song."

Here the passengers found it impossible to restrain their laughter, and at this point the husband got on the car, and seeing his wife in tears began to abuse her. Three of the passengers rose up and said they would break every bone in his body if he didn't dry up. He found things quite warm, and when a suggestion was made to pitch him off the car he quieted down at once. Near the Mound House, however, he found that several men from the next car, whose sympathies he had enlisted, were ready to help him, and he again became demonstrative. It was clear that a row was pending, and in view of trouble ahead the ladies were sent to the rear of the car. The husband, who had been threatened with expulsion, insulted one of the men who took his wife's part and he was knocked down. In an instant all hands were in the fracas, and those who had threatened to throw the husband off the train sprang in and attempted to do it there and then. As they were about to pitch him over the railing his injured wife sprang in, and, embracing him, told the crowd to stand back. "He's my husband—de best man vat ever lifed. Now, you git pack, everybody. Don'd you lay a vinger on him!"

This ludicrous scene set the belligerants to laughing, and some one remarked that the woman was a fool for taking her husband's part after being hit. At this several men, who had been taking the husband's part, remarked that they did not know that he had been beating his wife, and felt sorry that they had sided with him, and in order to show their change of heart were about to pitch him off themselves. At this point those who had threatened to throw him off in the first instance, took his part and swore that no one should touch him. All this while the wife was kissing and embracing her pugnacious lord, and sobbing on his neck. As the train neared Gold Hill he vowed that he would commit suicide and suddenly made a rush to jump down between the platforms of two cars, but was stopped by the crowd. At Gold Hill, when the train stopped, he sprang over the railing and ran off in the darkness, followed by his wife, crying out, "Oh, Tom, vor the lofe of heaven, holt on."

The Coolest Liar Yet.

[Norristown Herald.]

As a "summer resort" Norristown stands at the head of the list. When the thermometer marked 100 degrees in Philadelphia and 85 degrees at Atlantic City and Cape May, our merchants were selling many blankets and overcoats, and our druggists disposing of ointment for frosted feet; two drowning cases occurred by boys breaking through thin ice, and the plumbers did a good business repairing burst water pipes; several sets of false teeth were found on the sidewalk, the owners having chattered them out of their mouths; and all travel on the shady side of the street was suspended. [This is a lie, but we notice that it is the fashion for all summer resorts to lie about the state of the thermometer.]

LITTLE THINGS.

A meeting after twenty years!
I'm forty and a Colonel,
We parted full of hopes and fears,
When both our lives were vernal,
You calmly eat your *friendsdeau*,
My heart gives me'er a flutter,
The while I think how, years ago,
I cut your bread and butter.

I've lived so long in Eastern climes,
No doubt I'm dull and silly:
We did not often see the *Times*,
To read of Picadilly.
This direful war, 'twixt Russ and Turk,
You laugh and call it "horrid!"
But think a sadder piece of work
That mote upon your forehead.

We touch on Music, Drama, Art,
For one and all you're ready;
You used to sing some songs by heart
When we were Nell and Teddy.
To watch you draw, to hear you play,
I've often shirked my Latin;
You say you sat to Daubs, R. A.,
Who paints such lovely satin!

I have some little things laid by:
Great things we thought them surely?
A sketch you made, all trees and sky,
A rose you gave demurely.
Oh, Vicat Cole! That Surrey view
I held a priceless treasure—
Nor all the roses grown at Kew
Could yield *that* rose's pleasure.

Our hostess bows, you sail away
With soft frou-frou and rustle:
We'l, well, one changes every day
In life's relentless bustle!
And to forget we've met again
Shall be my first endeavor,
That in my mind you may remain
A little thing for ever.

—*The Argosy.*

BIJAH'S HOUR.

He Administers to the Afflictions of His Friends.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A rat of a boy about 12 years old was the first caller at Bijah's parlors. He wanted a certain matter decided, and he wouldn't trust any other man in town to decide it for him. Being received in a fatherly manner, he began:

"I believe I shall run away and go to Africa."

"Africa, my son, is more'n a hundred miles away," replied Bijah. "They have no jawbreakers—no gum—no dime novels in Africa."

"I can't help that—I've got to leave home!" continued the lad. "About a month ago some big gun down town told dad he ought to make a lawyer of me, and he came tearin' home and ordered me to begin to reckon on being a lawyer. Next day some one told mother that she ought to make a preacher of me, and when I got home she said she'd make me jump if I didn't begin to look solemn and learn to sing a hymn. That's the case. Dad he's sot, and mam she's sot, and 'tween the two of 'em I'm gitting to be a corpse. If dad asks me how many exclamation points (!!!!) there are in a writ of replevin, mam she sets in and wants to know why Daniel was chucked into the lion's den, and my best hold is to skip through the winder and let 'em wrangle over my tracks. It's red-hot for me up there, and I've got to embezzle the funds of a bank and take an excursion abroad."

"Boy, I feel for you," said Bijah as he patted the youngster on the head. "My parents had the same fuss over me. My respected governor was determined that I should be a philosopher, the governess wanted me to be a poet, and my aunt insisted that I learn the blacksmith's trade. One yelled Diogenes at me—another hammered me with volumes of poetry—my aunt bought me a sledge and a pair of bellows. What was the result? I ran away from home and became nothing but a statesman. They lived to repent of their action, but it was too late."

"Have I got to be a statesman?" asked the boy, a lonely quiver in his voice.

"I hope not—I hope not. You go home and say nothing, and I'll make it a pint to call up that way. I think I can convince your parents of the error of their ways. If I can't I'll watch for a chance to run 'em down to the cooler and have 'em sent up for disorderlies, and before they come out I'll make a Washington correspondent of you."

The boy went away feeling good. There was a fine chance to steal a dog on the corner, but he was too happy to seize it.

A WIFE'S LAMENT.

A little woman with a tear trembling on the end of her nose had been walking up and down the hall for ten minutes, and as the boy departed she entered the parlor, sank into the red rocking-chair and timidly asked:

"Mr. Joy, can I trust you?"

"Madame, you can!" he promptly replied, "I don't like to hear a man praise himself, but I believe I can go to any grocery in Detroit and get trusted for one dozen clothes pins without having to leave any security whatever. I now have in my possession thirty-five cents which were handed me by a street car driver to buy him some tinted note paper, and if I embezzle one cent of it I hope to be bald headed all my days! Yes, madam you can trust me."

"I—I was married about three years ago," began the woman after considerable hesitation.

"Don't doubt it in the least, madam, and I suppose it was a case of love?"

"It seemed so. My husband seemed to think everything of me, and I know I almost worshipped him. We were very, very happy until a year ago."

"Yes, I suppose so, madam. As Milton says:

"He called me his birdie—his angel—
I thought him the dearest on earth;
And we'll dance all night 'till broad daylight,
And—and—and so forth."

"A few months ago," she softly continued, "he began finding fault because I did not use more big words in talking, and he said that my grammar was perfectly awful. Not a day passes that he does not upbraid me and sometimes I even wish I were dead!"

"Madam, does he find any fault with your cooking?"

"No, not any."

"And in making the bed you don't get the foot the highest?"

"Oh, no."

"And he never finds buttons off his shirts—never comes home to meals and finds the stove cold and you gossiping over the gate?"

"He never has to wait one minute for any of his meals, sir."

"Your husband had no fault to find for a year or two—didn't seem to notice your lack of big words while the honeymoon lasted?"

"No."

"Very well, madam, your husband's coat is too big to fit him in the back, but I think we can put another on him. Now, then, will you do as I tell you to?"

"Oh, sir, I couldn't poison him—couldn't do such a thing! she exclaimed.

"Pizen, madam do I resemble a fiend? Do I seem like a murderer? I don't want you to kill him, but I want to help you win back his love and get his nose down where it used to be. What time do you have supper?"

"At six, sir."

"Well you go home from here and upset two or three chairs in the sitting-room, toss the broom out doors, scatter the contents of the work basket around the house and make things look as if there had been a tramp meeting held there; put in just half enough tea, burn your biscuit, and for sauce cut up the hardest peaches you can find in market. As he comes home have an old dress on and your hair down, and the minute he enters the house you must remark that 'the loveliness of the evening seems to percolate the entire catastrophe of the hygienic influence.' Big words, you see—grammar till his hair stands up! If he finds fault with the supper tell him that the encumbrance appears to elucidate the tarantula, and if that doesn't fetch him you can continue to affiliate with the pabulistic enigma. Give him big words and bad biscuits—XXX grammar and sloppy tea, and I'll bet five hundred bag puddings agin a penny whistle that he'll get up from the table with his nose as low down as mercury in January.

"Mr. Joy, I'll try it!" she exclamed as she rose up.

"Never known to fail—money refunded if it doesn't work" he replied.

Her eyes sparkled, a flush came to her cheeks, and she went out saying:

"The etymology of the diaphragm discovers a concluse antiquarian tendency to disruption."

Bijah leaned back, rubbed the down off a Crawford peach, and growled:

"Yes that's so, if she only follers my advice that husband will dream to night he is a grammar and that four dictionaries are running him across lots to the river. Ive been right thar!"

LOCKED UP WITH A MADMAN.

Perilous Situation of a Young Wife.

[From the Savannah News, August 13.]

Yesterday and the two preceding days the neighborhood of Harris street, between Montgomery and West Broad, was in a tumult of excitement, which last night reached its climax. This commotion was occasioned by the violent conduct of a young man who for nearly a year past has been suffering from aberration of mind. Within the past few days he began to grow excited and in a short while the malady developed with greater violence, since which time he has kept the household and the entire neighborhood in a state of terror. He succeeded in getting his wife into a room on Saturday, which he immediately locked, and then commenced to bar up the windows. He had previously collected a number of weapons, among them two pistols, a razor, dirk and big carving-knife, so we learned, and refused to allow any one to come into the room or pass the windows of the house, pointing his pistol through the glass and threatening to shoot them. His violent demonstrations had the effect of throwing his wife into convulsions, and her frantic screams during the day and night of Sunday alarmed the neighborhood. During yesterday the unfortunate man was somewhat less violent, though he threatened to kill any one who attempted to approach the house, and swearing if they did he would kill his wife. His mother, fearing that he would carry out his threats, begged some of the residents of the neighborhood, who had determined to secure him and rescue his imprisoned wife, to desist from the effort. During the forenoon the County Commissioners issued an order for the arrest of the young man, and the warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff Naughtin for execution. Upon reaching the house the Sheriff was discovered by the madman, who, presenting his pistols from the windows of his barricaded room, ordered him to keep away, swearing if he made any advances he would kill his wife and shoot him. After several efforts to reach the room, which was unsuccessful, the Sheriff abandoned his attempt to arrest him for the time being. Last night some forty or fifty persons living in the neighborhood assembled around the house and a determination was expressed among them to capture him at all hazards, and several plans were suggested, but through the appeals of the mother, who feared the consequences, they were not put into execution. Several volunteered to break into the room and secure the unfortunate maniac, but were induced to abandon the project when they learned that he was sitting on the bed upon which his wife was lying in convulsions with an open razor in his hand, and had cried out that he would cut her throat if any one dared to enter. It was finally resolved that a detail of citizens be left to watch the house, and in case an opportunity occurred during the night or early in the morning to effect an entrance into the room, and secure him. It is probable if this is not done that decisive action will be taken to-day, and the maniac secured and his wife rescued.

BICKEL'S BOND.

Its Mysterious Disappearance From the State Treasury.

HARRISBURG, August 19.—The search for the missing bond of ex-State Treasurer J. M. Bickel was concluded on Saturday, and, although every package of bonds given by State officers from 1800 down to the present time was carefully searched, yet no trace of the long-sought-for paper was found. One of the State Department clerks has been engaged at the work for almost two weeks, but he reports that while all the other bonds are there in their proper places, the bond of ex-State Treasurer Bickel for the years 1852-53 is missing. Mr. Bickel's bonds for 1850 and 1851 are on file. It is a singular fact that while the bonds of the other State officers in 1852-53 are still in the original package, those of Mr. Bickel, which were undoubtedly placed in the same packages when filed away, have been abstracted. Within the last ten years a book has been kept in the State Department, in which all the bonds given by State officers are copied.

This rule did not obtain in 1852-53, else it would have been an easy matter to learn the contents of the paper which at present gives so much anxiety to many by reason of its loss, and its supposed surreptitious abstraction.

The search for the missing bond will now be abandoned, as all the resources have been exhausted. There is, to use the language of a gentleman high in authority, absolutely no hope that it will ever be found.

THE Empress Eugenie is so well pleased with the attention shown her in Vienna that she has concluded to make a prolonged stay there.

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FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Post for the Cameron Smashing Campaign.

In no way can the success of the Democratic State, County, Congressional and Legislative candidates be better promoted than by the general circulation of Democratic newspapers They keep their readers alive to the importance of the canvass; furnish them with arguments to meet their opponents in the local controversies continually occurring; and stimulate the work of organization so that the full vote of the party may be got out.

The election of 1878 is one of the greatest importance; probably there has not been one in half a century involving a greater number of State officials of the highest rank—Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, United States Senator and twenty-seven Congressmen are all involved in this contest. But equally important with the mere filling of these offices, the people of Pennsylvania will vote for or against the continuance in power of the corrupt CAMERON dynasty. That's the square issue presented. Now is the time or never to rescue the Commonwealth from this ring of political spoilers and jobbers.

To aid in this work, which we are confident the Democracy of the State will achieve, we propose to issue a campaign edition of THE WEEKLY POST. It will be a large quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, and in addition to its political features, will contain all the news of the day, by telegraph and mail, literary miscellany, farm notes, the cattle and general markets, correspondence, political news from all parts of the State, etc. We ask our Democratic friends to aid in obtaining for it a circulation worthy of the cause it will champion, and the importance of the issues involved in the election.

THE TERMS:

From the 11th of July to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

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As the time progresses a *pro rata* price will be taken for campaign subscriptions, expiring at that date.

ON SENATOR THURMAN'S SPEECH.

The press of the country very generally publish Senator THURMAN'S speech at Hamilton, on Tuesday last, and it has already achieved a circulation and reading rarely accorded the speech of any public man. To a great extent this is attributable to the fact the Senator is recognized as a strong candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1880, and as it is clear the financial question will be the determining one of the canvass for nomination and election, Judge THURMAN'S position on it, about which there has been heretofore some doubt, becomes vastly important in a political point of view. In his speech, while not going to the extreme of some of the Ohio Democratic greenbackers—General EWING for instance—he places himself in line with the great mass of the party in his State. He favors the repeal of the Resumption law, insists that contraction of the currency shall cease, that greenbacks shall be substituted for national bank notes, and that silver shall be fully remonetized. These embody the essential points of financial reform the great mass of the Democratic party demands. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which has not been particularly friendly to Senator THURMAN, because of his alleged backwardness in coming to the front on the greenback question, caustically says of the first part of his speech, devoted to repelling charges of personal inconsistency on the financial question:

It is to be regretted that Mr. Thurman, who has been nine years in the Senate, long in the politics of his State, has talked in private and spoken in public upon all these great questions, whose record is public and who is known to and by his friends, should feel the necessity of saying any thing in defense of himself in this particular. It is better to be right than to be consistent, any how, and we are only concerned with the views of Mr. Thurman *to-day* upon the currency question.

"What care I if he loved before,
So that he loves me last?"

The Senator does not come saying, "Father, I have sinned against heaven and before Thee, and am not worthy to be called thy son." He says that he "always came down stairs that way."

Still the *Enquirer* is well pleased with the speech, and says "it is the ablest speech of the Senator's life, and will command for him more friends in his party in Ohio than he ever before possessed."

The New York papers, of course, do not take kindly to the Senator's speech, for they are wedded to the policies of Wall street. The *Sun* characteristically argues that:

Mr Thurman is decidedly in favor of bringing the Democrats into power at the next election. So are we, if we can have candidates who stick by the Constitution and were not tempted away from it by the Electoral bill. He thinks the Republicans have been in power too long. So do we—four years too long, and very much through the instrumentality of the Hon. Allen G. Thurman.

The *World* refrains from comments. The *Times* characterizes the speech and speaker as "a man with the capacities of a statesman groping in the blind paths of the demagogue." The *Herald* prefers the Democracy of SEYMOUR and BAYARD to that of THURMAN, but has these comments on what the THURMAN speech indicates:

In one respect Senator Thurman's speech really "strikes the keynote of the campaign." It means an attack upon the national banking system. It is an open secret that the next session of Congress will be largely taken up with this question. The Southern men have a strong desire to re-establish State banks, based not on Government bonds, but on real estate, crops and other securities of a similar nature. In the West there will be men enough to follow this example if it is once begun; and the movement means, in fact, a new era of wild cat banking, such as the West suffered from twenty-five years ago, but with a far greater extension, for at that time the Southern banks were in the main sound, the business being in the hands of a few conservative men. Southern men ought to remember that their whole social organization has undergone a change, and that they cannot now hope to re-establish State banking upon so solid and conservative a basis as in the old times. But they will not see this; and Senator Thurman heads a movement which is designed, not by him, but by those who stand behind, to re-establish State banks and add their currency to the greenback circulation. We advise Western farmers and traders to guard themselves against a repetition of the frightful losses and embarrassments which fell upon them from the wild cat banking of a quarter of a century ago.

This is setting up goblins for the purpose of knocking them down. The Democratic plan does not contemplate the establishment of State banks of issue, but that the privilege of furnishing the people with paper currency, as well as gold and silver coin, shall be remitted exclusively to the Federal Government, without the intervention of banks, State or National.

TILDEN, THURMAN, GRANT.

Whilst Mr. TILDEN is quietly rusticating at the Elberon, Long Branch, chatting to the ladies and taking his evening drives, the Republican leaders are distracted in endeavoring to account for his silent contentment with the ocean breeze. They insist he must be plotting for the Presidency, which is his by right of the only authority given under the Constitution. Senator THURMAN has entered upon the active canvass of his State, and is heard by nine millions of voters in the States, upon the rights and wrongs of the people, in unassailable logic, clothed in imperial truth. This has been his life long habit, and attaches to his lofty position in the councils of the nations. There is nothing new in the fact that Senator THURMAN should open and close campaigns in Ohio, where every active public man in either party is called upon to take a hand. He, too, is accused of plotting for the Presidency. Whatever may be the ambition of these gentlemen, there is one thing certain, neither of them will ever be found plotting for the Presidential office. They are acknowledged representative men, fit and worthy to adorn the station. The Republican managers, hitherto named in connection with that office, stand trembling at the approach of the man on horseback, and meekly curb their ambition to learn the pleasure of a man whose friends assert will again take up the reins to stay. There is no man in the Republican ranks bold enough to cry halt to the strides of this modern collossus, whose only claim consists in the fact that he will use force in the interest of capital, and plant his iron heel upon the neck of labor.

WHOLESALE DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The elections occurring this fall in the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana, which comprise within their limits more than one-fourth the population of the Union, for Congressmen and United States Senators, invite attention to the infamous disfranchising apportionments the Republican party, in the insolence of its power, imposed on the people of these States, in order that the will of the people might be defeated by an infamous legislative juggle. The apportionments in these States for Congressmen and State Legislature are a stupendous crime against representative government, and show that the Republican party is animated by precisely the same principles that actuated the English Tories in their desperate defense of the rotten borough system in the election of members of the House of Commons.

The legislative and congressional apportionments in Pennsylvania, devised by the CAMERON Republicans at the session of 1874, immediately after the adoption of the new Constitution, are the broadest burlesques on representative institutions this country has ever seen. They were framed to give the faction that passed them into laws control of the Legislature and Congressional delegations, even if the popular vote should show them to be in a minority of 40,000 votes. At the election of 1876 there were cast in round numbers in the State 750,000 votes, of which the Republicans had a majority of 17,000, and elected seventeen out of the twenty-seven members of Congress, giving the Democrats but ten. That is, when it took but 22,500 Republican votes to elect a member of the National House of Representatives, 36,650 votes were requisite to elect a Democratic Congressman, or to put it another way, four Republican votes counted about the same as seven Democratic votes. This exposes the enormity of the swindle in the election of Congressmen.

But the Legislative apportionment is even worse, and is probably the most artistic bit of political knavery to cheat the people of their rights and secure the continued ascendancy of a political faction, that consciousless wire-pullers ever invented. It set the plain requirements of the Constitution at defiance and violated every principle of honest dealing. In some respects it was a theft of the people's suffrage as infamous as the Returning Board achievement in Louisiana, and was carried out with a devilish ingenuity that would have thrown no discredit on the peculiar abilities of WELLS and KELLOGG. We believe RUTAN, RUSSELL ERRETT and MACKEY were its architects, and they undoubtedly expect to realize the full fruit of their high-handed outrage this coming session in the re-election of DON CAMERON to the United States Senate, although in a direct vote, so odious have the CAMERONS become, we believe he would be buried under a hundred thousand majority.

The election of 1876 was a fair test of the strength of the two parties in the State at that time, and its results show up the operations of the disfranchising apportionment laws. With but 17,000 majority for HAYES over TILDEN, the Republicans carried the Legislature by 40 majority on joint ballot. Grouping the Senate and Assembly together, we find that for every 2,500 Republican votes there was one Republican returned, while it took just 3,700 Democratic votes to secure a Democratic representative. This was done, of course, by cutting up districts and counties in the usual gerrymandering way, as well as by such bold and undisguised rascality as giving Delaware and Lebanon counties, both strongly Republican, with a total vote of but 16,214, *two* Senators, while Democratic Berks, with 23,629 votes, has but *one* Senator. Philadelphia was so cut up that with 77,075 Republican votes and 62,110 Democratic—a difference of less than 15,000 votes—it returned *thirty-seven* Republican members to *nine* Democrats: that is it took but 2,000 Republican votes to elect a member of the Legislature, while 7,000 Democratic votes were necessary to return a Democrat. But it was in the Democratic counties of Luzerne and Schuylkill that the jerry-mandering genius of RUTAN neared its most sublime height. Luzerne gave TILDEN 3,475 majority and Schuylkill 2,757, or a total in the two counties of 6,232 in a poll of over 50,000 votes; yet these counties were so cut and subdivided and patched, and pieced, and cheated that they returned to the Legislature—what does the reader suppose, with their more than six thousand Democratic majority? Why, *fourteen* Republicans and *five* Democrats; or to put it differently, in these counties 1,500 Republican votes send a member to Harrisburg, while 5,700 votes are necessary to elect a Democrat.

It is because of this scoundrelly scheme of disfranchisement—one that under certain circumstances would justify and ennoble revolution and bloodshed in resistance—that the corrupt CAMERON strikers in Pennsylvania insolently boast of their power to return DON CAMERON to the United States Senate no matter what may be the popular majority against his party. Yet sometimes we hear these fellows prate of a free ballot and intimidation! We expose them in the very act of disfranchising a majority of the people of the State that their corrupt and debasing rule may be continued indefinitely. And there seems no means of redress unless all the people opposed to such infamous usurpations of power, shall combine and set a tidal wave agoing that will overwhelm the plotters and jobbers by an anti-CAMERON Legislature that will send DON CAMERON and his trainers and lackeys into permanent retirement. Battles have been fought and wars waged to cure less oppressive usurpations than the swindling apportionment which hands Pennsylvania over to the CAMERON ring.

—We did intend to refer to some of the details of the Indiana apportionment—one of MORTON'S infamies—and of the New York apportionment, devised by CONKLING and his followers, but this Pennsylvania sample will do for to-day. The Indiana and New York schemes are more criminal in some respects than the Pennsylvania knavery, but in others not so bad. They were all devised to cheat the people and to avert the inevitable reckoning that awaits the Republican party.

CONCERNING GREENBACKS AND BANK NOTES.

Certain correspondents ask if we do not "ignore the fact that the Government does not pay interest on its greenback indebtedness, and save the interest on some $300,000,000 bonds for which it might issue greenbacks to circulate in place of bank notes." The thing is possible. But is it desirable or honorable?

I. It would be unjust to the bondholder, who has a right, under solemn pledges of the Government, to payment in coin, and not in a paper which by that act of bad faith would be still further depreciated.

II. It would be unjust to the banks, which surrendered their advantages under State laws, helped the Nation in its strait, and have taken and to this day help its credit by holding $400,000,000 of its bonds.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The mass of taxpayers will never be able to appreciate the hardships or injustice towards bondholders who "toil not, neither do they spin;" who pay no taxes, but receive a certain revenue in securing greenbacks for bonds, which was the original compact; and the solemn pledges of the Government to the reverse was a palpable violation of good faith, in the interest of bondholders and against the people. Whatever there is in the matter of bad faith adheres to the Republican managers in the interest of money and not to the toiling millions.

If the National Banks surrendered their State charters they did it for their own profit, and when they assisted the Government it was to coin money out of its necessities; and as to helping its credit by holding $400,000,000 of its bonds, they might as well claim credit for any other paying investment. They are paid interest for the bonds as well as for the paper furnished in consideration. If there exists any set of people who ought to be grateful they are the bondholders and National banks, in view of the wide spread disaster and accumulated wrongs pressing upon all the rest of the community. The day laborer understands this feature of the financial problem as well as JOHN SHERMAN, and will act upon it in November.

WHY SHOULD DON CAMERON BE SENATOR?

The Republican party having put forward DON CAMERON for United States Senator, and entered on the canvass with the avowed purpose of electing him to that exalted position should they carry the Legislature, it seems to us they are bound to give some reasons for their preference. But as yet we have heard none except that he is a CAMERON—the son of SIMON CAMERON, and as such, by legitimate succession, the head of a powerful and unscrupulous combination of wire-pulling politicians, who have ruled Pennsylvania to their own profit and the State's dishonor for near a generation.

DON CAMERON has never given evidence of ordinary political acquirements, to say nothing of statesmanship. He is not a learned man; he is not a man of popular manners or address; we don't suppose he ever made a speech or argument of five minutes' duration in his life time; he is not well versed in the history of his country, political or military; he has never made professions of devotion to political principles or asserted his belief in any line of public policy. In all the requirements essential in the representative of a great State in the most powerful deliberative body in the world he is simply a blank, unfitted by nature, education and habits of life. In the Senate, in which he will be a member of the minority during the whole term for which he is a candidate, he will be one of the least authority or influence. He will be a blank.

Men of his calibre have been sent to the Senate by the carpet-baggers and negroes of the South, but they were the best material available. The rotten-borough States, like Nevada or Colorado, have chosen Senators because of their wealth and their skill in using it in buying up the caucus. DON CAMERON, as Senator from such a State, would not be out of place. He has plenty of money, and is troubled with no scruples as to its use for political purposes. But it is when we think of him, with his lack of qualifications and absolute unfitness for the place; when we think of him as the chosen representative in the highest council of the nation, of the second State of the Union, with its five millions of population—an empire in itself—that the mind is appalled by the enormous folly and wickedness of the conspiracy that is now hatching within the Republican party of this State.

CAMERON, senior, with all his imperfections, was a far more creditable representative of the people of Pennsylvania than ever his son DON will be. The senior had large experience in public life; was of a genial, happy temperament that attached friends; and was gifted with a political shrewdness that made him a ruler in his party by the sheer power of intrigue and management. The son has none of these qualities to serve even the ring that seeks his promotion. He is cold and calculating, and when, in obedience to his father's and his clan's behest, he left his bank desk and railroad office for a seat in the Senate, he passed from his proper and legitimate field of labor to one in which the only laurels he can gain will be by doing—simply nothing. Of course it is a cheery thing for the CAMERON family that they are so absolutely the masters of the Republican party that they can foist upon it the son and heir as the successor of the father in high political honors—the great prizes of electoral battles, evoking the sympaties, passions and labors of three-quarters of a million of voters. Yet is there anything in our history that so marks the degredation of a great political party? In other States high offices have descended in families, but it was because of pre-eminent fitness and abilities. In this State the Senatorship is handed down from father to son as matter of intrigue and pride of power over a party that has abandoned its manhood and conscience. Massachusetts boasts her line of ADAMSES—Delaware her BAYARDS—Kentucky her MARSHALLS—Ohio her EWINGS—and so on. Pennsylvania has one royal house, renowned by its bribery in the Legislature, corruption in the Cabinet, jobbery and incapacity in the Senate, as well as the dishonoring blight it has cast upon the politics of the State. It is the clan CAMERON. A Senatorship is to be purchased for it, although could a vote of the people be had, the selected scion of the house for the high honor, would be buried under a majority of a quarter of a million votes. The Republican party prostitutes its high name and great achievements to this work, and at the same time rejects the claims of its men of brains and integrity who would honor the State, but are discard for a nobody in capacity, education, experience, usefulness and political integrity; for a CAMERON in fact. That tells the story. There is not a county in the State and but very few wards or townships that do not have among their citizens men better qualified, gauged by the righteous and honorable standard of our fathers There is not a State of the Union cursed by a political influence or combination so demoralizing and criminal. It has made of Pennsylvania a bye-word and reproach wherever men congregate. Yet so completely is the Republican party the creature and agent of the CAMERONS, that its success in November means the return of DON CAMERON to the Senate. To achieve this all else will be sacrificed.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

DENNIS KEARNEY says he voted for GRANT, but we presume he will be a candidate himself at the next hitch.

BLAINE is to stump Iowa, which is about the safest corner, politically, to make bloody shirt speeches in, we know of.

ABRAM S. HEWITT gets back at the critics upon his address before the Alumni and undergraduates of Columbia College in a letter which we publish in another column.

THE Public Credit act of 1869, which the *Gazette* insists was a virtuous measure, increased the debt from seventeen hundred millions in gold to upwards of twenty-four hundred millions.

THE Republicans expect much comfort from the new county of Lackawanna. If the Democratic party don't do better this year in that region than it has lately, there will not be much to cry over.

THURMAN, after his speech at Hamilton, was serenaded by a German band. He said he was fond of music and had once traveled 300 miles to hear JENNY LIND sing. He then recited to the serenaders some poetry of their own land in good German. There is no beating such a man.

IF there is any one thing more than another which HAYES would take delight in, it would be a war with Mexico, as would thousands of impecunious generals and contractors, whose plunderings in the last war have been spent. They want another chance and think, correctly, that a war with Mexico would again fill their coffers.

STANDING armies in Canada do not seem to be able to control uprisings or effectually check disorder, any more than in a Republic, or not so much. Stringent legislation in Germany against socialistic gatherings, backed by bayonets, has only resulted in the increase of secret organizations. Secret societies seem to have had their day.

JOHN SHERMAN is caring for his devoted AGNES. The New York *Tribune* says that "Mrs. AGNES D. JENKS, the notorious witness before the Potter Committee, has been appointed as a detective in the Treasury Department, and assigned to duty at the New-Orleans Custom House." JOHN SHERMAN can bribe as fast as the Potter Committee unravels.

A LETTER printed this morning from a valued correspondent of THE POST at Tacoma, on Puget's Sound, the Western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is of great interest. Our correspondent's description of Mount Ranier, towering more than fourteen thousand feet above the sea level, and the magnificent scenery of Puget's Sound, is graphic and enticing.

IT IS now an ascertained fact that Mrs. JENKS and her husband have been provided with a place in the New Orleans Custom House. This is about the steepest piece of cheek yet attempted by SHERMAN, and about as stupid as not providing for ANDERSON, which has at last turned the bile of STANLEY MATTHEWS, who stated recently that it was the greatest blunder of HAYES' Administration.

THE election in Luzerne county on Tuesday resulted in a majority of over 7,000 for the new county of Lackawanna, which will now take its place on the map of Pennsylvania. It will be strongly Democratic, leaving the old county very evenly divided. Scranton will be the county seat of the new county, which will be thirty-seven miles long by twenty-two miles wide, with an area of 440 square miles, with a population of 85,000 and an assessed valuation something in excess of $10,500,000.

DEMOCRATIC State, Congressional, district, county, city and town committees that have not already done so are requested to communicate at once with the Democratic Congressional Committee at Washington, D. C., addressing their communication to Hon. JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN, Chairman, or to DUNCAN S. WALKER, Secretary. A complete list of each committee, with the postoffice address of each member, is desired. Democratic exchanges will confer a favor by giving this notice one or more insertions.

WHEN the workingmen of this country get to understand that GRANT is invited to become a candidate for a third term for the express purpose of using force to protect capitalists, they will suddenly appreciate the situation that it is against them this force is to be used, and, having votes, will they fall into the trap of indorsing the man on horseback, who comes, after feteing with monarchs and dining with princes for a couple of years, to give him a life tenure? He will never leave the White House if he ever reaches it again. The thought will grow and we leave it to the calm consideration of the men who do the work of the world.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE Republicans of Tioga county are afraid of the Greenbackers, who are developing much strength.

HON. A. J. QUIGLEY announces himself as an independent Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Clinton county.

THE following are the nominations of the Democratic Convention of Montgomery county: Senator, Dr. S. R. S. Smith; Assembly, Edwin Hallowell, M. S. Longaker, John C. Dannehower, M. S. Sellers, Mat. O'Brien.

THE conferees of the National party o Northumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon counties, have nominated D. S. Early, of Harrisburg, for Congress. Mr. Early was formerly a Republican. It was he who said at the late National Convention of Dauphin county that Hartranft had as good a right to put down bankers who charge usurious rates of interest as to put down strikers.

AT the largest convention ever held by the Republicans in Chester county on Tuesday, Smedley Darlington, a former Liberal Republican, in an able and eloquent speech, incidentally alluded to Grant as a possible candidate in 1880. The mention of his name in that connection was received with tremendous applause, waving of hats, and other demonstrations, which lasted several minutes.

THE Republicans of Chester county at a preliminary meeting on Tuesday adopted a resolution approving of the course of James B. Everhart in the State Senate, and instructing the members of the Legislature from that county to vote for him for United States Senator. The course which the Republicans of Chester county especially approve is Mr. Everhart's refusal to vote for Don Cameron for United States Senator Everhart has yet two years to serve.

The Democrats of Dauphin county have nominated the following ticket: Mr. J. D Withington for Congress, subject to the decision of the Lebanon and Northumberland county conferees; Assembly, Christian E. Hess and William Ricker; Sheriff, Augustus Reel; County Commissioners, S. Boyd Martin and Samuel Newbaker; County Treasurer, Peter L. Strine; Recorder, John Shepley; Director of the Poor, J. W. Brightbell; County Auditors, Nelson Enders and Joseph Stober.

JOHN BOLAND, ESQ., editor and publisher of the *Emerald Vindicator*, of Pottsville, Pa., well and favorably known in this city and throughout the State, has been nominated by the Democracy of his district for the Legislature. No better selection could possibly have been made as Mr. B. is universally known as an anti-ring man and no politician. He should carry his district by a majority of at least eight hundred, and if the people consult their true interests will easily do so.

THE York County Democratic Convention met at York on Tuesday. A resolution indorsing the action of the Democratic committee in condemning the course of ex-Senator Bussey was adopted by the Convention. N. M. Wanner was elected county chairman. The Congressional conferees are David Small, J. S. Heistand, Dr E. H. Jerry, uninstructed. The conferees lean to Cumberland. For the Senate James H. Ross was nominated; Legislature, George Sherwood, Phillip Bowman, Dr. J. Weist, William Campbell.

THE Columbia County Democratic Convention met at Bloomsburg on Tuesday The Hon. Charles R. Buckalew presided. The following are the nominations; Congress, C. B. Brockway; Senator, E. J. McHenry; Representatives, T. J. Vanderslice and Joseph Knittle; Register and Recorder, W. H. Jacoby. D. Lowenburg was elected chairman of the standing committee. The convention passed a resolution instructing the Representatives to vote for the Hon Charles R. Buckalew for United States Senator.

THE Nationals of Philadelphia, at their convention on Tuesday, made about as much noise and trouble as the older parties generally do in that city. They nominated candidates for city and county offices of fair character. For Congress in the First district (Freeman's) they put up Maxwell Stevenson, a rising young lawyer, who has heretofore taken a prominent part in the Democratic party. He was a delegate to the Pittsburgh convention which nominated Andrew H. Dill. A number of nominations for the Legislature were also made.

THE "taxpayers" of Union county have called a convention to meet on August 26, to nominate a full county ticket. The names of Col. Eli Slifer, John C. Smith and other prominent citizens of Lewisburg are published in the proceedings of the meeting, but just whom the word "taxpayers" covers is hard to determine. The resolutions adopted provide that no attorney shall have a place on the ticket, and the movements appears to be a Cameron trick to defeat Charles S. Wolfe the Republican nominee for the Legislature, who was nominated on the ground that he would oppose Cameron. The new Union county movement looks much like the Cameron trick in this county.

DURING the past year the Internal Revenue tax collected amounted to more than $100,000,000. From spiritous liquors were received $50,420,503; from tobacco, $40,084,529; from fermented liquors, $9,932,052; from banks and bankers, $3,492,031; from stamps, penalties, &c., $7,155,201. There was a reduction from the collection of the preceding year of $7,995,865. In the number of gallons of spirits returned for taxation, there was a falling off of 7,839,201 gallons. The revenue from tobacco decreased nearly $1,000,000, and from the banks and bankers about $400,000. There was an increased consumption of fermented liquors to the amount of about 1,735,641 gallons. The loss in revenue from tobacco was caused by decreased receipts from manufactured tobacco. From this item the decrease, was $2,740,139 but from cigars and cigarettes there was an increase of $657 948. About 10,241,471 barrels, or 317,495, 601 gallons of beer were consumed. This would give, estimating the population of the United States at 45,000,000, a fraction over seven gallons as the quantity consumed by every man, woman and child in the country. The quantity of distilled spirits consumed was about 51,000,000, gallons. The total number of cigars upon which tax was paid for the year was, 1,905,063,745; of cigarettes, 165,189,594. The number of pounds of tobacco of every description, not used for the manufacture of cigars, consumed, was 25,312,933. Complaints of hard times are heard from Maine to California, yet all the large amount of tobacco consumed was as a luxury, and three-fourths of the spirituous and fermented liquors as a beverage.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MRS. BRET HARTE is not with her husband abroad, but is summering with her children at Sea Cliff, N. Y.

SENATOR THURMAN has promised to visit the North Carolina State Fair on October 18, and make an informal address.

CALHOUN WOOD, a son of Hon. Fernando Wood, has gone into bankruptcy. His father is his largest creditor, being down for $18,689 49.

WHEN Sir Garnet Woolsley landed in Cyprus he was met by a Greek priest who, amid the cheers of the crowd, poured scent over his hands, gave him bouquets and said a few words of welcome.

SENATOR WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, would be a good Vice President. And so would Wade Hampton. And it is about time that the South had a proper recognition.—*New York Express, (Dem.)*

GENERAL HOOKER spent Sunday in Portland, Me., where he was stationed some thirty years ago. He is still disabled by the paralytic stroke which affected one side of his body, and is obliged to have assistance when walking.

PRINCESS LOUISE, now Vice-Queen of Canada, is described as a woman of strong character and decided will. She has an intelligent and determined face, which suggests her mother's. She is very cultivated in literature and art, and pleasant in her manners.

FIGURES founded on the nominations already made for Congress indicate that there will be 800 regular candidates in the field for the 293 seats in the Forty-sixth Congress, although in many Southern districts there is no opposition to the Democratic candidates.

THE monument to Marquette's memory will probably be built at old Fort Holmes, on Mackinaw Island in Lake Huron, 300 feet above the water. About $30,000 will be needed, of which $3,000 was raised at the organization of the association last week. Senator Ferry, of Michigan, is president of the society.

SECRETARY THOMPSON has gone to Indiana, and will remain upon his farm in that State for about three weeks. He says that he has no intention of giving up his position as Secretary of the Navy, unless his health makes it absolutely necessary for him to do so.

BUTLER has distributed throughout Massachusetts circulars calling upon him to run for Governor and save the State. When names enough are obtained to these circulars they are to be published, he is to issue a manifesto, and his campaign is to begin. Such, at least, is the present programme.

OF the Thurman meeting at Hamilton, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"It is a magnificent one. There are not more than 3,000 persons in attendance, perhaps, but they represent the best class of Ohio citizenship. There is not much applause, but the attention is so earnest that no higher compliment could be paid to a speaker."

BURDETTE says that Burlington soda water contains sawdust, gravel, old glue, aqua fortis, leather chips, tan bark, iron fillings, marble dust, sand, river water, red ink, orange peel, yellow soap, syrup of rhubarb, ammonia, fusel oil, lamp black, boiled tallow and India turnip. He used to drink it, though, when he had a season ticket.

THE Hon. Robert C. Winthrop has presented the Boston Public Library with a volume containing the original short hand report of Webster's reply to Hayne in the United States Senate, by Joseph Gales; the speech, as written out by Mr. and Mrs. Gales from the short-hand report; the speech, as prepared by Mr. Webster as copy for the press: an appendix indorsed by Mr. Webster, and the perfected speech as originally printed.

THE REV. DR. LYMAN COLEMAN, of Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., is believed to be the oldest college professor in active service in America. He was graduated at Yale in 1817, and is now in his eighty-third year. With the exception of seven years employed in preaching, he has spent all his active life in teaching. He has travelled at intervals and written several books.

A NEW devastating insect has been discovered in Catalonia. Like the phylloxera it destroys the grape and causes the vine to decay and perish. It is black in color, and flies off when the plant is shaken. Several hundreds of them have been examined, and they are found to have no resemblance either to the phylloxera or another small insect which destroys the vine by penetrating between the bark and fiber.

THE persons who "struck oil" near the shores of the Caspian Sea, in Russia, are making money. From one well there flows a stream of oil, free from gas and froth, forced into the air to a height of seventy-five feet, and yielding at the rate of ten thousand barrels a day. With improved methods of drilling and pumping the wells and of transporting the oil, Russia might become a dangerous rival of our own oil regions.

THE Boston *Pilot*, the well-known Roman Catholic journal, addresses a pointed article to Kearney, in which it says: "Remember, Kearney, it is no enemy who speaks. Every word we say here will reach the eyes or ears of a million workingmen. In their name, for their interests, we condemn your intemperate course. You commit a crime when your furious and blind utterances hold up the cause of labor to public derision."

A CURIOUS controversy over a woman's heart has arisen at Nice. An American lady, who had been converted to the Roman Catholic faith, left $60,000 to the Church of Father Lavigne on condition that she should be buried within the precints of the edifice. The municipal authorities opposed such a step as against the health regulations, but the ecclesiastical legatees thought to get over the difficulty by burying the heart only in the church. The family, however, would not permit the body to be cut.

THE circulation of almanacs being limited in Texas, the negroes in the path of the eclipse did not know what was to happen, and were overcome with fright. On Senator Coke's plantation, near Waco, they fell on their knees in the fields, and exclaimed, that the day of judgment had come. In Buchanan, where the eclipse began, Eph. Miller ran into his hut, split his son's head open with a hatchet, ascended by a ladder to the roof and cut his throat from ear to ear. His wife at the same moment ran out into the fields to hear Gabriel's trumpet, and screamed, "Come, sweet chariot!"

QUIETNESS.

[Julia C. R. Dorr in Sunday Afternoon.]

I would be quiet, Lord,
Nor tease, nor fret;
Not one small need of mine
Wilt Thou forget.

I am not wise to know
What most I need;
I dare not cry too loud
Least Thou shouldst heed:

Lest Thou at length shouldst say,
"Child, have thy will;
As thou hast chosen, lo!
Thy cup I fill!"

What I most crave, perchance
Thou wilt withhold,
As we from hands unmeet
Keep pearls, or gold;

As we, when childish hands
Would play with fire,
Withhold the burning coal
Of their desire.

Yet choose Thou for me—Thou
Who knowest best;
This one short prayer of mine
Holds all the rest.

AN ENGLISH MURDER.

An Arrest that Shows the Value of Circumstantial Evidence.

One of the most atrocious crimes recorded in modern history was committed at Llangibby, Monmouthshire, England, on the night of the 16th of July. A family of quiet farm laborers named Watkins, consisting of father, mother, two daughters and a son, were murdered, their persons plundered, and the little cottage they had occupied set on fire. The flames however, died out, leaving the traces of the murderer's work. The cottage door was open on account of the oppressive heat. The three children had been put to bed. The parents were eating a frugal supper by the light of a candle. The assassin first stunned them by blows on their heads and then cut their throats. The noise probably awoke the oldest child in the chamber, a little girl of eight, who apparently went to the window to call for aid. She was stabbed in the back, and fell on the floor. The villain's attention was then attracted to the other children, whom he stabbed and rolled off the bed. He then ransacked every part of the house, carrying away such articles as pleased his fancy. Among the things he took with him were a loaf of bread, some of the works of a clock, and several articles of clothing. He even carried off a scarf that was about the neck of the murdered husband and father, through which was a cut made in stabbing him in the throat. Having collected his booty, he set fire to the cottage and departed.

Beyond question the murderer was a Spanish sailor named Joseph Garcia, who had been released from the Usk jail the morning before the tragedy. He hastily left the prison on foot, though the warden offered him money to pay his fare to a seaport if he would wait a few moments at the gate. During the night and day after the murders were committed he wandered about the country, asking for water and food and inquiring the way to certain places. He was suspected of being a dissolute character, and the local police were asked to watch his movements before it was known that an awful crime had been committed. Arriving at Newport at night, he was arrested while drinking at a public fountain, just after asking a policeman the way to a railway platform. As he could give no satisfactory account of himself or his business, the policeman took him into custody. On examining him, blood was found on his clothes, a knife was in his pocket, while in the bundle he carried were a loaf of bread and several articles of male and female apparel. At the inquest that took place two days afterwards these articles were fully identified as belonging to the father and mother, by the only surviving child, a grown-up daughter, who was at service in the vicinity. The works of the clock found on the person of the prisoner fitted those remaining in the case, while the loaf of bread in his pocket contained dents corresponding with those in a backing-tin left on the supper-table. In short, the assassin had taken with him sufficient evidence of his crime.

The details of this tragedy, one of the most shocking in the annals of crime, teach many lessons. They show for how small a reward a person will commit murder without the slightest provocation. They also show how great risks will be run to secure a little treasure. Above all, they point out how strong is a train of circumstantia evidence. No person saw these murders committed; no one even saw the accused enter the humble home where the bloody acts were performed. But the indentations in a loaf of home-made bread told a story that no one could refute, and no amount of cross-questioning could bring in doubt. Such a crime is sufficient answer to whole volumes of argument against capital punishment. The existence of a man like this murderer is no more sacred than that of a rattlesnake, a mad dog or a wild beast that lives by devouring men. There is nothing in such a man to reform and the sooner he is banished from earth the better for others who inhabit it.

GEN. TWIGG'S SWORDS.

Their History, with a Description of Their Value.

[Washington Post.]

After the fall of New Orleans in 1862, Gen. Butler found "concealed," as he himself expresses it, three swords, the property of Brigadier General David E. Twiggs, and left by him in a bank in New Orleans when he concluded to join the Confederate army. These weapons, very magnificent and costly, had been presented to Gen. Twiggs in consideration of his gallant conduct in the battle of Monterey, in Mexico. One was presented by President Polk, agreeably to an act of Congress of March 2, 1847. The scabbard is of solid gold, and the hilt of the sabre is solid gold inlaid with mother of pearl, and set with a large diamond, beautiful topazes, sapphires and aquamarines, and surmounted by a gold eagle, holding a scroll of fame in its claws. The scabbard is engraved in handsome relief, representing the storming of a fort, a battle, and an army in line of battle. This splendid souvenir of a nation's appreciation cost $20,000. The second one was presented to the General by citizens of Augusta, Georgia, in 1846. The scabbard is heavily plated with gold. The hilt is of fine gold, inlaid with mother of pearl, and surmounted by a gold eye with pupils of diamonds, the whole studded with garnets. The scabbard is engraved with the coats of arms of the State of Georgia and the United States, and ornamented with a large amethyst. It cost $7,500. The third one was presented by the State of Georgia. The engraving of the gold plated sabre is smyboli-cal of unity—a bundle of sticks bound by broad gold bands; on the bands the names of the prominent battles in the Mexican war are also engraved. The hilt is of gold inlaid with mother of pearl, and cost a similar amount. After the seizure of these swords Gen. Butler sent them, with other valuable articles, to President Lincoln. They were badly cared for at the White House until President Johnson came in, when they were boxed up and sent over to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for safe keeping, where they are held, subject to such disposition as Congress may make of them, and it is something singular that they have not been already disposed of. In February last a letter was received through Gov. Ligon, of Alabama, from Mrs. M. H. Williams, a niece of the General's, living in Alabama, asking for information concerning the swords, and how they could be obtained. A similar one has also been received by the Secretary from Mrs. Myers, of Baltimore, the only daughter of Gen. Twiggs. It has been stated in several newspapers that a claim has been filed in the Treasury department for these relics by a lady in England, who, it is said, maintains that Gen. Twigg willed them to her, but those familiar with the matter, and in whose custody the swords are, know nothing about it. It is understood, however, that a bill will be introduced in the next session of Congress transferring these valuables to the heirs of Gen. Twigg, and, as the three are valued at $35,000, it is to them a matter of some moment.

CALIFORNIA'S SNAKE STORY.

A Monster Forty Feet Long and as Thick as a Barrel.

[From the Calaveras Chronicle.]

On the 12th of August, 1868, the serpent was first seen in the vicinity of Zane's ranch, near Spring Valley. Several persons—reputable people—saw the monster on two or three occasions, but always at a considerable distance—never nearer than a quarter of a mile. The reptile created the most intense excitement in the neighborhood, and at one time the getting up of a party to hunt it down was strongly agitated. What were then thought to be the most extravagant stories regarding the size of the serpent were not told, but recent events prove that the truth was not exaggerated. The snake was seen in an open field in broad daylight, and described as "being from forty to sixty feet long, and as large around as a barrel." The mark of the monster in the dust where it crossed the road bore witness to its immense proportions. There was a difference of opinion regarding its method of locomotion, some maintaining that it progressed by drawing itself into immense folds, after the manner of a caterpillar, while others were equally certain that its motion was similar to others of the ophdian family. The serpent disappeared for several months and was seen by Mr. W. P. Peck, of this place, while coming up the hill from the Gwin mine. Mr. Peck was driving a two-horse team and had got about half-way up the steep hill that has to be ascended in leaving the mine, when he heard what he supposed was the loud, "screeching" noise sometimes made by a wagon-brake. Certain that a team was coming down the grade, and being a favorable place for passing, he turned out of the road. After waiting until out of patience, and no team appearing, he drove on. He had gone but a short distance when a movement in the dense chaparral that lined the road attracted his attention, and, glancing in that direction, he was horrified by the sight of a portion of the body of an immense serpent. At the same time his horse became unmanageable, and while Mr. Peck's utmost endeavors were put forth to prevent the escape of the frightened team, the monarch moved slowly off into the brush, making the hissing sound he had mistaken for the break of an approaching wagon. About a year subsequently the serpent was seen by a couple of boys in the vicinity of Mosquito, the youths being so badly frightened that they could scarcely reach home and tell the story. Such is briefly the story of the Calaveras serpent up to Saturday of last week, when the experiences had with it at once settled all doubts as to its reality, and fix the fact beyond question that one of the largest boas of which we have knowledge has its residence in this county.

A Frenchman named Raud makes the following statement of his experiences with the serpent, to which he and his partner, F. C. Buylick, express their willingness to make affidavit. They are both Frenchmen, and are engaged in cutting wood and burning charcoal. Mr. Raud had shot and wounded a hare, which he followed into a thicket, and thus tells the story:

I had proceeded twenty-five yards, perhaps, when I emerged into an open space not to exceed thirty feet in diameter. As I entered it the hare dragged itself into the brush on the opposite side, and I quickened my steps in pursuit. Almost at the same instant I was startled by a loud, shrill, prolonged hiss, a sound that closely resembled the escape of steam from the cylinder of a locomotive when starting a heavy train. I stopped as suddenly as if my progress had been arrested by a rifle bullet, and looking towards the upper end of the plat my eyes encountered an object, the recollection of which, even now, makes me shiver with horror. Coiled up not more than twenty feet from where I stood was an immense serpent—the most hideously frightful monster that ever confronted mortal man. It was a moment before my dazed senses could comprehend the dreadful peril that threatened me. As the truth of my terrible situation dawned upon me, my first impulse was to fly; but not a limb or muscle moved in obedience to the effort of my will. I was as incapable of motion as if I had been hewn in marble. I essayed to cry for help but the effort at articulation died away in a gurgling sound upon my lips. The serpent lay in three great coils, its head, neck and some ten feet of its body projecting above, swaying to and fro in undulatory, sinuous, wavy convolutions, like the tentacles of an octopus in the swift current of an ebbing tide. The monster stared at me with its great, hateful, lidless eyes, ever and anon darting its head menacingly in my direction, thrusting out its forked tongue, and emitting hisses so vehemently that I felt its baleful breath upon my cheek. Arching its neck, the serpent would dilate its immense jaws until its head would measure at least eighteen inches across, then dart toward me, distending its mouth and exhibiting its great, hooked fangs that looked like the talons of a vulture. As I stood in momentary expectation of feeling the tusks and being crushed in the constricting fold of the scaly monster, my situation was appalling beyond description—beyond the conception of the most vivid imagination. The blood ran down my back cold as Greenland ice and congealed in my veins. Every pulse in my body seemed to stand still and my heart ceased to beat. Even respiration was slow and painful. There was a choking, suffocating sensation in my throat, and my lips became dry and parched. There was a ringing in my ears, dark spots floated before my eyes, and I should have fainted but for the horrifying reflection that if I gave way to such weakness my doom was inevitable. A cold, clammy perspiration oozed from every pore, and so intense was my agony of fear that I suffered the tortures of the damned augmented a thousand fold. While all my physical capacities were prostrated and paralyzed every mental faculty seemed preternaturally sharpened. It appeared as if the terrible tension of my nerve and bodily incapacity immeasurably increased my range of vision and rendered my perceptive faculties critically acute. Not the slightest movement of the serpent escaped me, and every detail of its appearance—size, color, shape and position—is, alas, only too strongly photographed upon my recollection. As I stated before, the serpent lay in three immense coils, the tripple thickness of its body standing as high as my shoulders. The monster was fully twenty inches in diameter in the largest place. Its head was comparatively large. Its tremendous jaws, that at times dilated to twice their natural size, being armed with enormous hooked fangs that fitted in between each other when the mouth was shut. The neck was slender and tapering. The belly of the serpent was a dirty whitish color, deeply furrowed with transverse corrugations. With the exception of about ten feet of the neck and contiguous parts which were nearly black, the body of the snake was brown, beautifully mottled with orange colored spots on the back. How long I confronted this terrible shape I do not know. Probably only a few moments, but to me it seemed ages. At length the serpent began slowly to uncoil, but whether for the purpose of attacking me or retreating I could not fathom. You can have but a faint conception of my relief and joy when I discovered it was the latter. Lowering its crest and giving vent to a venomous hiss, the monster went slowly crashing through the chaparral, its head being plainly visible above the jungle. For a moment I could scarcely realize that I was no longer threatened by a death too horrible to contemplate. There was a tingling sensation throughout my body from the top of my head to the soles of my feet as the blood again commenced circulating in my veins. I attempted to step forward, but so benumbed were my limbs that I fell heavily to the earth. Recovering, I staggered through the chaparral into the open country, having no desire but to escape from a spot that had been to me the scene of tortures exceeding those of the rack. As I emerged from the thicket I saw my partner a short distance up the ridge, and motioned to him to approach. When he did so he was greatly alarmed at my haggard appearance and prostration, and excitedly inquired the cause. In reply I pointed to the serpent, then some 200 yards distant—a sight that threw him into the utmost consternation. We watched the monster until it finally disappeared from view in the rocky recesses of a cliff that overhangs the river. We were enabled to measure the length of the serpent very exactly by its passing parallel with two trees, its head being even with one, while its tail reached the other. Mr. Buylick has since ascertained that the trees are forty feet apart. My partner assisted me home, and I have not since risen from my bed until to-day. In spite of myself I am constantly brooding upon my terrible experiences with the serpent, and even when I close my eyes in sleep, the grass plat and its horrible, hissing occupant are constantly before me. I am convinced that change of scene can alone blunt the vividness of the frightful recollections that haunt me, and I am now arranging my affairs preparatory to leaving the country forever.

FARM AND GARDEN.

FROST IN GRAPE CULTURE.—There is a certain line of temperature in the fall and spring which determines, to a great extent, the success or non-success of grape-growing. It is the limit of the frost at these times, especially in the fall, occurring sometimes sooner and sometimes later, and not infrequently when the fruit is just at the point of ripening. A few weeks' difference would have changed all, and millions of dollars' worth of fruit been saved. We are much to blame ourselves in this matter, as we know very well the uncertainty of the climate.

The fall frost that injures is usually a light one, and is the first, followed commonly by a succession that finishes what was left by the first, occurring two or more nights at a time. For this we must prepare. First, we must not plant late or uncertain sorts They are sure to be caught—not always, but to such an extent as to occasion loss and vexation. And should the fruit escape and barely ripen, it has not that flavor which more favorable circumstances would have secured. Late sorts, therefore, should be discarded; we have not enough sun to perfect them. And what is the need of retaining them when we have early and safe sorts of good quality to put in their place? It is true we will have to do without the Catawba, and we may add the Isabella, Clinton and others; but there need be no regret when for the latter can be substituted such sorts as the Delaware, Israella, Iona, Adirondack and other kinds, which ripen well and may be relied upon in our climate, say as far north as 44°. We have, besides, the Rebecca, Diana. Creveling, Rogers' hybrids, and others equally good, which, with some care taken, will ripen and afford abundant returns. Under favorable circumstances, and with proper care, there is no risk to be run. A location is needed that secures the greatest amount of sun—not a concentration of heat for awhile, as where the air is shut out by trees or dwellings, the rays of the sun pouring fiercely into the sheltered nook during the middle of the day, while the greater part of the forenoon and afternoon the vine is in the shade. A situation should be selected that gets the sun during the entire day. This is not on the south side of a hill, or wood, or buildings, which prevent the sun mornings and evenings from striking it. These things, as the writer knows by experience, are vital, and never fail to have their effect. It is not always safe to plant a vine or vines where it may happen to be a convenient place. These convenient or desirable places are usually bad places, being too much hidden and confined. The situation secured, it is only necessary to give good cultivation and room on the trellis. Our American sorts demand this, else they will mildew and rot after a few years' bearing. Equally indispensable is it to thin out the crop if disposed to bear heavily.

CLOVER AFTER-GROWTH.—What is the best course to pursue with the after-growth of clover where, as in my case, there is not sufficient stock to feed it down? If mown a second time will not the land require a heavy top dressing? If the clover is allowed to seed and to stand through the winter, will the crop next year be satisfactory? When the clover comes in luxuriant bunches, crowding out the red top and other grasses, is it well to pass the scythe over them? P. *Westchester Co., N. Y.*

[Mowing and feeding down are similar in their effect. As much of the clover crop consists in the roots, a second mowing does not exhaust it; and if it prevents the ripening of seed it may prove a positive advantage by preventing the exhaustion of maturing the seed. If the land is not rich an autumn top-dressing would be well repaid by the increased crop. Some excellent farmers neither mow nor feed down the second crop, but allow it to fall and rot on the ground in autumn, or else mow it to prevent seed forming, when it serves both as manure and as a mulch for the protection of the roots. It is well to pass a reaper a foot over pastures, cutting the seedy tops of the ripe grass, and giving the animals more ready access to the green herbage below.]—*Country Gentleman.*

LARGEST POSSIBLE YIELD OF FLOUR.—Some time ago the question as to how much flour should be obtained from a bushel of wheat was answered in this paper by E. W. S. and others. The *American Miller* says:

A scientist has been making some experiments with wheat to determine the greatest possible yield of flour which wheat can give. He took wheat, soaked it, and removed the epidermis and germ. He then divided the kernels of wheat and allowed them to soak 24 hours. At the expiration of this time, the starch cells had become very much softened and were separated from the gluten layers and the inner skin adhering to them. The rest of the epidermis, inner skin and gluten layers still remaining in the grease were also removed. When the different substances were shown to be perfectly separated by the microscope, they were weighed, and it appeared that the husk formed 11.63 per cent. of the weight of the wheat. He discovered that the epidermis, seed-skin, gluten cell, layer and germs formed 18 per cent of the weight of the wheat, and the flour cells, 82 per cent. Therefore, 82 per cent., or 49.2 pounds of flour to the bushel of 60 pounds, is the greatest possible yield of flour. The next question is, how to get at this 82 per cent. with a millstone.

MIXED FOOD FOR STOCK.—Cattle, in a state of nature, or if left free to their own choice, will feed on a variety of herbage. It is well, therefore, for farmers and stock raisers to take hints from the natural taste of the different animals of the farm and provide accordingly. Very many, I am pleased to say, do thus provide a variety of food for stock confined to the stable or yard; and where this is practiced, thrift, health and comfort of the stock is general, to the advantage and economy of the owner. Without doubt, good hay is one of the best and most economical kinds of food in our northern climate, as it contains the different elements of nutrition in nearly the proportions required, and when land is cheap and labor comparatively dear, and especially where the soil is adapted to grass, hay is, perhaps, the most economical food for general use. But we find exceptions to all general rules. Working animals require something in addition to hay, as do milch cows and other animals, where greatest returns are sought. Something containing more rapid digestion is wanted. In such case an economical food consists of chopped hay, straw or chaff, and some kind of meal. Chopped roots, mixed with these other articles, add much to the value of the whole, and this is fed more economically if steamed, or if steaming is impracticable, if pressed into some confined space, as a close box or cask, a day or two before feeding, to allow of softening and partial ferment. Straw and meal are found adequate to supply the needs of working animals. Grain alone is insufficient, being too much condensed; coarser food being essential for distending the stomach and keeping the digestive organs and bowels in condition. Straw, also, contains phosphates in considerable proportions, so essential to supply osseous materials for the wasting bones.

The chaffing of hay and straw makes quite a saving of waste in more than one way. The waste caused by dragging from the feed box and soiling and trampling under foot, is saved, while time and strength are saved in mastication, and more time is had for digestion and assimilation. Cooking also develops the nutritive matter of the feed, saving the animal system this labor, which is more economically expended in ordinary work, or other production. Whenever cutting, bruising, grinding, cooking or fermenting food is practicable—and where is it not in some of these ways—they all tend to fit it for rapid digestion and assimilation.

In adopting a mixed food much of the coarser products of the farm can be worked up, which now go directly to the manure heap. Scarcely any of the vegetable products of the farm need be wasted till they have first contributed all the nutriment they contain to the support of animal life. True, by mixing them with the manure they afford whatever of value they have to the next crop, when incorporated in the soil; but what an absurd waste to undergo the labor of producing and reproducing for the use of the stock what we have already secured? Straw and hay often are useful for absorbing and retaining valuable portions of animal excrement which often are left to waste; and where this is the case, they are valuable for enriching the soil far beyond the materials they naturally possess—but why allow this waste at all when there are so many substitutes for straw available on nearly every farm? Other means can be provided for saving the manure, and the stock can be kept equally comfortable in their stalls and beds.

There is still time to prepare for a greater variety of food for the farm stock before cold weather, and by following out some of these suggestions, much may be added to the value and products of the farm animals. Profit is what most farmers work for—would it not then be wise to add to it by adopting economical courses?

W. H. WHITE.

BRIEF HINTS FOR THIS MONTH.—The *Gardener's Monthly* gives the following paragraphs of seasonable advice:

The latter end of August is one of the best seasons of the year to transplant evergreens. The young growth of the past season has got pretty well hardened, so as to permit very little evaporation, and the earth being warm, new roots push with great rapidity, and the tree becomes established in the ground before cold autumn winds begin. The chief difficulty is that the soil is usually very dry, which prevents much speed with the operation; and the weather being usually very warm, the trees have to be set again in the ground almost as fast as they are taken up; so that it is fast as they are taken up; so that it is not safe to bring them from a distance. It is as well, therefore, to make all ready in anticipation of a rain, when no time may be lost in having the work pushed through. Should a spell of dry weather ensue—which in September and October is very likely—one good watering should be given, sufficient to soak well through the soil and well about the roots. A basin should be made to keep the water from running away from the spot, and to assist in soaking in. After being well watered, the loose soil should be drawn in lightly over the watered soil, which will then aid in preventing the water from drying out soon again.

As soon in the fall as bulbs can be obtained, they should be planted—though this will not generally be the case till October—but it is as well to bear in mind that the earlier they are planted the fiuer they will flower.

Toward the end of the month, and in September, evergreen hedges should receive their last pruning till next summer. Last spring, and in the summer, when a strong growth required it, the hedge has been severely pruned towards the apex of the cone-like form in which it has been trained, and the base has been suffered to grow any way it pleases. Now that, in turn, has come under the shears, so far as to get it into regular shape and form. It will not be forgotten that, to be very successful with evergreen hedges, they ought to have a growth at the base of at least four feet in diameter.

NOTES OF FARMING.

—A dust bath is indispensable to success with fowls.

—Low perches are preferable for fowls, young or old.

—A little uncooked rice, every two or three days, is highly recommended as suitable feed for chicks a week old or more.

—Oatmeal and water, *The Toronto Globe* says, is coming into general use on Canada farms as a "grateful and strengthening beverage," for both men and horses.

—A solution of whale-oil soap and hellebore rids plants of most insects, including scale, mealy-bug and slug, but to be effective against the green-fly a dash of Persian insect powder must be added.

—A Vermont lady who complained to the local dealer that his prices for eggs were "far below the Boston market," was told that he couldn't afford to pay more, as there were "great losses on eggs, some people bringing in boiled eggs left over from a company dinner."

—Mr. J. B. Alden, Worcester, Mass., tells *The Poultry World* that he restrains fowls from roosting on the edge of the nest-box by simply tacking a narrow strip of tin, "so that the upper edge of the tin projects a little above the lower edge of the opening to the nest."

—Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant expresses the opinion that the growing of wheat in drills and cultivating by horse-power in the spring will be found of such marked advantage as to justify attention to this crop, even in New England and other sections, where its general culture has long been discontinued.

—Professor Lazenby, "after numerous experiments and very careful trials," commends the following as "safe, cheap and effective applications" for the cabbage worm—using either two or three times during the season: 1. A pound of whale-oil soap in about six gallons of water: 2. A few quarts of tar in a barrel of water.

—Mr. M. B. Batcham of Ohio, not having soft soap at hand, cut a quarter of a pound of hard soap in thin slices, dissolved it in warm water, added an ounce of crude carbolic acid (costing a dime), stirred the whole into half a pail of water, sprinkled it over infested currant bushes with a whisk-broom, so as to wet all the worms visible, and the next day scarcely a live one could be found.

—Mr. Charles Ruggles, Hardwick, Mass., informs the *American Cultivator* that butternuts "planted or transplanted" in ground overrun with "whitebush, whortleberry, sweet-fern, hardhack," etc., will cause such waste growth to disappear "like dew before a scorching sun"—which is perhaps a too vivid simile. He further remarks that "after the bush is killed, the tree can be cut away if desired, and the land used for pasturing or for other purposes. Butternut lumber is very valuable for firewood. It pays well to plant these trees for their nuts. Like all other shade trees, the grass is not so sweet under their spreading branches, yet cattle and horses may be seen feeding under the butternut trees, where the chestnut green grass continues to grow in its season."

—Mr. W. H. Foster, of Brookline, lately presented to *The Massachusetts Ploughman* "specimens of wheat of unusual fine growth" from seed of "common Western wheat," placed one foot apart each way, "and when the crops matured, as many as forty-eight well headed stalks, 5 feet 8 inches in height, were found growing from a single seed." Mr. F. estimates that thus put in, 3½ lbs. of wheat would have sufficed for an acre, while, if broadcasted, 120 lbs. would have been required, and he thinks the experiment demonstrates that thin seeding of wheat is much preferable to the ordinary broadcast sowing.

MORE INDIAN AGENCY REMOVALS.

Continued Investigations by Special Agent Bulis—Old Frauds Proved.

BISMARCK, D. T., August 17.—Special Agent Bulis has concluded his investigation at the Sisseton Indian Agency, and found Agent Hooper, late of Maine, weak, incompent and employing all his relatives and his bondsmen's relatives in various positions on the agency. He has not stolen anything, but the Indians unanimously report him a liar. He will be relieved. Bulis goes from Bismarck to the Red Cloud agency to relieve Dr. Irwin, the agent who fought so hard to have the Indians go back into the interior and defeat the Stanley Commission. Inspector Hammond has finished his inquiry at Berthold, and the Rev. Alden, agent there, will be removed. It now appears that the two fraudulent vouchers for $41,000 drawn by John E. Tappan, agent, in 1873, and brother, not son, of the Boston Tappan, were actually paid by the Government. A suit to recover from the Sioux City firm receiving the money will probably follow.

The Papal Bull.

The Baltimore *Sun* relates the following:

Postmaster Tyler has completed an investigation into the matter of the miscarriage of the Papal bull sent from Rome to Archbishop Gibbons at Baltimore, by which the official announcement of the appointment of Bishop Keane to the Bishopric of Richmond was not received here at the proper time, and an inconvenient, and for the time unexplained delay occurred. Gen. Tyler's investigation showed that the letter had been duly received, addressed in Italian to "Ilimo Primo Signore, Mg. Giacomo Gibbons, D. D., Baltimore, Maryland, U. S, A." A registered letter clerk, into whose hands the letter fell, could not read Italian, and after keeping the missive several days, it not being called for, he notified the general delivery clerk that a valuable letter was in his possession for G. Gibbons. The letter was advertised under that name, then found its way to the Dead Letter office, and from there was sent back to Rome. At that city it was re-addressed and sent back, the Archbishop this time receiving it through the postoffice. Gen. Tyler decided that the annoying affair was chargeable to neglect on the part of the registered letter clerk, and Mr. John A. Quinan was appointed to the position in his place. It is stated that the registered letter clerk should have called the foreign letter clerk to his aid in the matter.

ON PUGET SOUND.

Grandest Mountain and Water Scenery in the World.

Mount Rainier Towering Near Three Miles Above the Ocean Level.

The Resources and Future of Oregon and Washington Territory.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

TACOMA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, July 21, 1878.—Whilst you are sweltering, and perhaps wilting under mid-summer heat, with the thermometer in the neighborhood of the nineties and hundreds, your correspondent is enjoying the charming, bracing summer atmosphere of the most magnificent region in the world. Magnificent on land, where the grandest forests look down upon the most magnificent inland sea navigation to be found on the continent; magnificent on the water, where, from many points on the Sound, are views, in which

MOUNT RAINIER TOWERING MORE THAN FOURTEEN THOUSAND FEET

above the sea, majestically fills the background. Sometimes the snow-clad summits of this grand old mountain are hidden by clouds, or are visible only in spots as the fleecy vapors roll or float below. I say summits because there are two distinct principal peaks, separated and yet connected by an intervening elevated vale. You are familiar with the Alleghenies in Pennsylvania, which range about twenty-two to twenty-five hundred feet above the sea. Now, think of a mountain six times as high, rearing its crest in the upper air to an elevation of two and three-fourths miles above the ocean! Go where we will, on land or water, wherever the tall forests are not too near to shut out the view, Mount Rainier constitutes, so to speak, the theme of the landscape; the variations upon which are endless and ever beautiful.

Strange to say, I met a Hill this morning trying to cope with this king of mountains—an artistic Hill, however, who has been looking along the Pacific coast for the finest scenery, which he says he has found here. Rainier has been photographed, and painted, and penned, but no human artist can equal the peculiar grandeur which nature here exhibits. Imagine a long, apparently endless range of mountains, lying nearly parallel with the Sound in a north and south direction, standing from seven to eight thousand feet high, nearly at the snow line along this part of the Pacific coast, with here and there a depression or pass falling down to three or four thousand feet, the whole crowned with a dense, dark green forest of enormous cedars, firs, etc.; then imagine, standing out clear and sharp cut, seven thousand feet above the general range, the rugged, rocky, snow-covered sides of Mount Rainier, and you have a picture which once seen is not likely to be forgotten.

Mount Rainier is the King of the great Cascade Range, although there are other mountains in the same range in full view from this neighborhood, at greater distances always snow-covered, which rear their heads from nine thousand to twelve thousand feet above the sea. Mount Adams, St. Helen's, Mount Hood, Mount Jefferson, with the king of all, Mount Rainier, at certain favorable points, though widely separated, may all be seen at the same time. Mountains betoken valleys, and there are fine valleys along the Pacific coast, many of which in the State of

OREGON, AND IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

are now well settled, and bringing forth abundant crops of superior grain and fruits. The Williamette valley, in Oregon, lying immediately south of the elegant little city of Portland, contains a very large body of rich farming land. The valley is so wide that it has two nearly parallel railroads, one on each side of the Williamette river; while the river has been improved by locks at the falls some miles above Portland, and steamers ply daily on its placid waters. Portland, with a thriving population of some fifteen thousand stands on the left bank of the Willamette, about twelve miles from its confluence with the Columbia river, and has direct communication with the ocean; steamers of two thousand to three thousand tons burthen run between Portland and San Francisco, a distance of about six hundred and fifty miles. The bar off the mouth of the Columbia is at times, especially in stormy and foggy weather, an obstacle to the navigation; but usually steamers pass without much detention. Sailing vessels are occasionally delayed longer; but notwithstanding this drawback, the advance of the towns and of the State of Oregon has been steady, and the business of the Columbia river large and constantly increasing. The salmon fishery has become an enormous business.

In the eastern part of Washington Territory, eastward of the Cascade range, and eastward of Oregon, there has been a most remarkable development within a few years, since the location of the line of

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

across the Columbia Plains in 1871-72. According to the reports of the Chief Engineer of the road, Mr. Milnor Roberts, that extensive region was then regarded as too dry for regular agriculture except by irrigation, and it was reported to be chiefly valuable as pasture land. In the hope of the early construction of that portion of the railroad, settlers have been going in there for five or six years, and, to the surprise of everybody, they have discovered two things which were not at all anticipated; one, that the lands are cultivable, without artificial irrigation; the other, that the uplands are more productive than the lowlands, and bring much larger crops of wheat; so that, instead of being merely a pasture country, as was formerly supposed, and generally stated, it is proving to be one of the finest wheat growing regions in the world. This country lies between lake Pond d'Oreille on the east, and the confluence of the Snake or Lewis Fork with Clarke's Fork of the Columbia river; embracing a very large area between the Snake and Columbia rivers, called the great plains of the Columbia. By the aid of two railroad portages, along the Columbia river, at the Cascades, and at the Dalles, with steamers plying between, the grain, etc., of this fertile region is now shipped to Portland, and thence by sea to distant ports. But the country wants the great railroad.

The Yakima valley, on the eastern slopes of the Cascade range, has also proved to be a great wheat producing country, and the settlers are anxiously looking forward to a connection with Puget Sound by a railroad across the Cascade range. We understand that Chief Engineer Roberts, of the Northern Pacific Railroad is just now putting engineering parties in the field to survey the routes across the range between Tacoma on Puget Sound and the Yakima Valley. A recent reconnoissance showed the existence of a favorable mountain route via. Cowlitz Pass, part of which was surveyed for the company, for another purpose, in 1867. A careful instrumental survey is now to be made. Good luck to it.

ENTERPRISE OF THE PEOPLE.

The people on this part of the Pacific coast are very enterprising, and they have already accomplished surprising results with comparatively limited means. The difficulty of getting from "The States" was originally very great, and it is wonderful how many came here; but gold was a powerful attraction, and now, when agriculture has become far superior to gold mining, the people still come, and those who come stay. Two vessels from San Francisco, within twenty-four hours of each other, arrived last week in Portland, bringing over twelve hundred passengers. Some of them were tourists, but many came out to stay. Some came from the Atlantic States, and others from points farther West, via. the Union Pacific and Central Pacific routes. Some came via. Panama, etc. What the people of Oregon and Washington now want is a direct railroad connection, and the people of British Columbia also need this direct route via. the Northern Pacific railroad, for it is pretty certain that they are not likely to get a line through British Columbia, or an Eastern connection in any other way during the present century, if ever.

The Indians are giving much trouble just now on the eastern side of the Cascade Range, but the latest accounts seem to show that the United States military are hemming them in, and it is expected that the war will soon be ended. It has not extended west of the Cascade Range.

THE PUGET SOUND WATERS

are peaceful and smooth just now, and they are so surrounded by elevated land, and having generally only three or four miles of width, they are not at any time exposed to very heavy seas. All who have navigated these appear to concur in the opinion that they present the safest and most convenient inland sea navigation to be found anywhere. There is daily communication by excellent steamers from this port to all the principal points on the sound, Olympia, Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madeira and Port Townshend; the latter being at the entrance to these immense waters. The steamers ply across the Strait of Juan de Fucas to the pretty town of Victoria, the British capital of Columbia, situated on the southern end of Vancouver Island, in about latitude 48 degrees 25 minutes, and longitude 123 degrees 25 minutes, west, from Greenwich. The island of San Juan, which was formerly claimed and garrisoned by England, is just across the Canal de Haro, eastward and northward from Victoria. It is now possessed in peace by the United States. The "Canal" is only seven miles wide and five hundred feet deep. What a canal! The Strait of Juan de Fuca is eleven miles wide in the narrowest place, and it is twenty miles across from Port Townshend to Victoria.

No pen description, no painting, no photographic views, can convey to one who has not seen them the magnificence and beauty of these waters and their surroundings; but still one cannot help saying something. When a tourist gazes for the first time from this lovely bay upon the grand old mountain in front of him, he must say something or burst.

A CHINESE VESSEL AND CREW.

What do you think your correspondent saw yesterday. An arrival of Celestials, in a Celestial vessel, Celestially rigged, out and out, and manned and officered with full-blooded pig-tails. She glided gently into the harbor with a very light breeze, and created quite a sensation. Although not a large ship she was very picturesque. On inquiry it was ascertained that she was built on the sound, and rigged by the Chinamen who sailed her. This may be the forerunner of other larger vessels of the future, which will sail between this port and China and Japan. The vessels which sail between San Francisco and those countries and *vice versa*, across the Pacific, are obliged to work northward to this latitude so that on the completion of the Northern Pacific line across the continent,

TACOMA

must become one of the greatest shipping ports if not the greatest on the coast. For a while it was supposed that the bay was too deep, that there was not convenient anchorage enough; but a recent survey made by the Coast Survey officers of the United States, shows that there is ample and good anchorage directly across the bay one mile by half a mile in extent with a depth of from eight to sixteen fathoms, where a fleet of the largest ocean ships may lie in safety, with much other good anchorage at the head of the bay. There seems to be no longer a doubt that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has selected the very best harbor on Puget Sound for the terminus of their road.

The railroad between this place and Kalama on the Columbia river, 105 miles long, is in fine order and doing a respectable business, while the branch road up the Puyallup valley thirty-one miles, has commenced a coal business which is destined to grow in a few years to large proportions. The company have erected extensive and very convenient coal chutes from which vessels of any draught can be quickly loaded. The company dispatched yesterday a hundred and fifty tons of their coal to fill an order of two hundred tons for the gas works at Portland, Oregon. It makes fine gas and superior coke.

Nature seems to have provided everything for the comfort of man here on Puget Sound, including, it is said, wet feet for the rainy season, for there is a rainy season during half the year; but then it is not very cold. No ice ever occurs on the sound. Last winter there was neither ice nor snow at the sealand and less than usual on the mountains, but there is always enough on the mountains to keep the trout streams pure and well filled with splendid trout. Every mountain stream is a trout stream, and no finer fish can be found anywhere. It is difficult for our Atlantic coast people to credit the fact that here in latitude 47 and 48 degrees north the winters are so mild that flowers may remain out in January, which in any part of Pennsylvania would be killed by the frost. Yet such is the fact, And yet the summers on the Sound are comparatively cool, and the nights are always cool enough to court two blankets.

It takes twelve days to get here now from Pennsylvania If we had a continuous road by the valley route of the Northern Pacific line across the Rocky mountains you could come in four or five. In that case, of course, you would come. Push on the railroad, and come.

[For The Pittsburgh Post.]

WISHES.

TO MR. AND MRS. G. S.

What can I wish for you, dear friends,
Whose pathway now abound
With fairest, brightest flowers,
Shedding sweetness all around?

Oh! could my earnest love for you
Mark out your life path here,
It ever would with joy be crowned,
Nor grief or care draw near.

But it is not for me to say,
The Father knoweth best:
And he will guard with loving care
The lives he has so blest.

Husband and wife. Oh! holiest bond,
When wrought in truth and love,
Crowning earth lives with happiness,
God-given from above.

Thornless, as yet, your flowery way,
And fair your cloudless sky,
And may your hearts in love be strong
When storm clouds gather nigh.

Never one wronging thought find place
In hearts still true and leal;
Each of the other thinking first,
Through days of woe and weal.

And ever through the future years,
Which will joy and sorrow hold,
May your two hearts keep time as one,
As the moments each unfold.

And living thus, your lives on earth
May touch of heavenly bliss,
For earth-loves ever bud, to bloom
In brighter worlds than this.

Knob, Pa. DORA J. CAMPBELL.

Weekly Post.

JAS P. BARR ..... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE..... E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STREET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 24, 1878

A SIGN OF DANGER.

The plain common sense view of the situation as it strikes the New York *Times*, a leading Republican organ, is not encouraging. It sees much danger in attempting to join hands with the Nationals. That party is too near to the principles advocated by the Democrats. The *Times* acknowledges that the Republicans can make no promises to the Nationals that they can keep. "The Democrats naturally tend towards it," says the *Times*. "Its ideas are in the line of their own for the last past twelve years, and but little more extreme. Everything, substantially, which the Nationals ask for was advocated in the speech of Senator THURMAN last Tuesday, and in the speech of Mr. HENDRICKS, and these two men represent more nearly than any other two in the country the tendencies of their party."

This is an admission from a source we did not expect, and shall be much mistaken if they don't try to take it back before the close of the campaign. "Everything, substantially, which the Nationals ask for was advocated in the speech of Senator THURMAN last Tuesday."

The managers of the Republican party know well that they have the banks, the railroads and the monied men, and that they dare not offend them. The natural home of the Nationals is with the Democratic party, and having advocated the well grounded principles which the *Times* is compelled to admit are almost identical with those of the National party, it is not worth while to change or give up a great organization merely because a few people don't like the name. Happy is that man or party whose ambitions are at one with the best interests of society.

THE ALL-DECENCY PARTY.

If DENNIS KEARNEY and his communists acted as disorderly in a convention, as the Republicans of this county the other day, we should become alarmed as to the safety of the community. A party that lays claim to decency, and calls attention to its intelligence, and acts, as it does, before the public, should shrink from comparison with any other organization by whatever name known. For profanity, rowdyism and drunkenness, this latest exhibition is only parelleled by previous Republican Conventions.

It was one ring pitted against another, both lacking the candidates and qualifications demanded by an oppressed people. HARRY OLIVER, endeavored to convince the circus, that there was great doubt whether a single candidate having a unanimous endorsement of the Convention could get votes enough to be elected, much less when divided between two, and threw all the petroleum he had on the troubled waters, but was brushed aside by the iron throats and brawny sinews of the motly crew in attendance. Gen. NEGLEY tried his hand, and reminded the assembly that the attempt to cry him down, reminded him of the conduct of the rebels during the late unpleasantness. He stood up like a man for our GUY, and gave notice there was another tribunal in November where the issue could be met, and where the people could have an opportunity of passing judgment upon the respective candidates. The Democracy cares but little how the Republican managers attempt to patch this thing up. They must all go by the board until they learn how to behave themselves. The taxpayers of this city have about made up their minds that the party which has mismanaged public affairs for the past twenty years in this State must take a rest. Notwithstanding all the promises in behalf of economy and reform, there has been no effort in that direction, but everything has gone on from bad to worse. Our GUY still holds the ribbons and exhibits no indications of a surrender. He is indebted to us for much of the backbone he has exhibited, and we understand is deeply grateful for the interest we have taken in his behalf.

GRANT'S PRIVATE CHAPLAIN.

Doctor NEWMAN, who was the White House chaplain during the GRANT Administration, for which he was well rewarded by several offices, is now merely a pastor of a city church in New York, and is clearly as strong for a return of the "good old days" as BABCOCK, SHEPARD, ROBESON, and the jobbers and thieves generally. It is his assigned duty to talk up the pious and sanctimonious end of the GRANT plot, and he got in a little work of this sort at a Chicago interview the other day. Said the reverend doctor, speaking of GRANT:

He can be no greater. He is already the greatest living American. But General Grant is supremely honest, entirely conscientious, and should an emergency arise where the American people demanded his services again, I know he would not refuse. He would regard it as a call of Providence. He has an unwavering belief in Providence.

Then this clerical snob, who would have made a first class toady to NAPOLEON III., went on that "the better class of our citizens are convinced more and more every day that we need a strong government at Washington." Not strong, of course, in the affections of the people, but strong in its purpose to override the Constitution and govern, not according to the law but in obedience to the whims and caprice of GRANT and the corrupt knaves who surround him. "A great deal depends upon the personality of the President," says Reverend NEWMAN; possibly, but a great deal more depends on the supremacy of the Constitution and fidelity to its guarantees. That is the strong government we want—not a feeble imitation of the despotisms GRANT has been junketing with in Europe and Africa.

Reverend NEWMAN has a poor opinion of HAYES, in which we are most happy to coincide, for it is a question which has done the most to dishonor or pervert our form of government, HAYES with his sanctimonious cant, or GRANT with his disreputable and corrupt administration. They were as one in the Presidential theft. Without GRANT the Florida and Louisiana frauds could not have been successful.

Here is a choice extract from NEWMAN, which concludes the interview:

"The distinguished attention he is receiving abroad is in marked contrast with the manner in which he was treated by President Hayes at the beginning of the latter's administration."

"How's that?"

"Well, Hayes paid no attention to the outgoing administration for the last ten days of its existence. I think an invitation to lunch comprised about all the courtesy shown by the new President to the old. Hayes, John Sherman and Schurz thought Grant was dead, buried and descended into hell. The third day he rose again, but they did not find it out till he reached Philadelphia, and never fairly realized it till he crossed the Atlantic."

No one but a recreant political preacher, gorged with the spoils of office, lavished on him for his obsequiousness in the pulpit and out of it, would have ventured on a simile of this sort, introducing one of the most sacred events in the life of the Savior to illustrate the drunken orgies which characterized the send-off the Philadelphia Ring gave GRANT. Men like NEWMAN would sell out their religion and turn apostate any day. It is merely a question of price.

WHEAT CROP OF THE YEAR.

The crop statisticians at Chicago have completed their estimates of the wheat crop of the year, and the aggregate is not near so large as was anticipated before the disastrous weather set in, in the Northwest which, affected the yield of spring wheat so seriously.

The total production of winter wheat is set down at 190,000,000 bushels, against a yield last year of 150,000,000 bushels, or an increase of 40,000,000. The acreage of the year is estimated at 9,750,000 acres. This merely includes the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska.

It is the spring wheat, however, of the Northwest that is most important to the grain trade of the world. The war prospects in Europe induced farmers to plant an increased acreage in anticipation that the crop would be required to supply any deficiency which might occur in foreign countries. The weather was extremely favorable for a large yield until July, when the crop generally was in milk. The weather then turned wet tending to swell the kernels, which was followed by extreme hot weather which shrivelled the grain and otherwise damaged the crop. The returns indicate an increase in the acreage of fully one-third—from seven millions in 1877 to nearly ten millions in 1878—while the average yield is reduced about thirty-one per cent. The total yield in the States reported may be estimated at 122,000,000 bushels, against 128,537,000 bushels for the year 1877. The quality is generally reported poorer in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, while in other States it varies little from that of last year.

This estimate includes the States and and Territories west and northwest of Indiana without taking in any States east of Illinois. In the latter State the spring wheat crop is estimated at 3,925,610 bushels; in Wisconsin, 20,694,386 bushels; in Minnesota, 25,271,392 bushels; in Iowa, 40,665,354 bushels; in Nebraska, 15,580,980 bushels; in Kansas, 5,514,650 bushels, and in Dakota, 8,202,370 bushels.

The total crop of spring and winter wheat in the States and Territories named, may therefore be set down at 312,000,000 bushels, which includes about two-thirds of the wheat produced in the country. The total yield of the Union is put down at Washington at 450,000,000 bushels.

Of the crop of 1877 we have pretty reliable statistics in the balancing of the books for the crop year, closing on the first of August. Making the usual correction for flour, the receipts at the northwestern markets for the year were 235,259,732 bushels, which is more than ten per cent. greater than those of any previous year, and 31½ per cent. greater than those of 1876. The exports amounted to 38.3 per cent. of the total, and their value was 64 per cent. greater than the exports of any previous year. The crops of the country brought in to us from foreign countries almost seventy million dollars.

BROTHER QUAY having come and gone, like the eclipse, and no satisfactory result of the political dead-lock been effected in this county in the Republican ranks, other measures had to be resorted to. Tuesday Collector RUTAN, a man in whom there is no guile, was noticed arm in arm with Senator DON CAMERON, whose serene countenance and even temper is calculated to deceive the elect. If he couldn't persuade the refractory that they are only scattering nettles in his bed and doing no good for themselves, why the jig is up. It has just cropped out, although we thought it was a secret, that the Democracy of this county intended to elect two Senators and seven Representatives this fall which would, with other gains, knock CAMERON out of time for United States Senator. This has alarmed him and the consequence is, his lieutenants are frightened at the prospect of defeat.

There is a proposition to withdraw our GUY and BRETT, and offer the nomination for Congress to J. K. MOORHEAD, which would be a compliment in a certain sense, but not an election. With all the Senator's influence we doubt whether he can succeed in this plot. But having an interest in GUY we mean to stay with him, CAMERON, MACKEY, QUAY, RUTAN or ANDERSON to the contrary notwithstanding. He must face the music or hereafter live on pills and paregoric.

THE Democrats of Greene, Fayette and Westmoreland, who care little who fill the offices, so that honest men are chosen, should see to it, and that promptly, that they are not shorn of their strength and influence with the Democracy of the State, by a miserable squabble as to who shall be Congressman. The office is an honorable one, and the ambition to fill it meritorious, but to make it matter of intrigue and barter is disgraceful. It seems to us the decision of the question rests with Westmoreland county. This county concedes the nomination to either Fayette or Greene, and it has the casting vote. What fairer plan can be devised than to submit the question of whether the candidate shall be WISE of Greene, or BOYLE of Fayette, to the Democratic voters of Westmoreland? It is an honorable, speedy, and we believe, will be a satisfactory plan of adjustment. The Democracy of the State who are organizing and working to elect the State ticket, have a right to demand of the party in the Twenty-first district that it shall stop all nonsense and get to work.

NOTHING could be imagined more terrible than the scenes daily occurring at Grenada, Mississippi. The town is as much isolated as if it was in a great desert. The railroad trains dash through it at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The peculiar phase of the fever is that all the cases occuring have proved fatal. A *Herald* correspondent, in the town or its vicinity, telegraphed as follows Sunday evening:

The city of Grenada is built on a hill and is in appearance one of the prettiest towns on the road. A dreary, desolate appearance has taken possession of the whole place and the faces of those persons remaining in the village present a terribly sad and forlorn appearance. Whole families have been swept away by the terrible scourge. The fever is considered to be of local origin and was caused by the opening of an old sewer which had been closed for years. At first it was thought it had been brought here by an express package sent from New Orleans to an old lady named Fields, since dead, but parties cognizant of the facts deny this. To illustrate the effect of the scourge it is only necessary to give the figures. Two weeks ago the town contained 2,200 inhabitants, the majority colored people. To-night only 200 souls are left. Of these 125 are sick and dying.

MAJOR BURKE, the active and energetic New Orleans politician, was examined on Tuesday before the POTTER Committee. He emphasized one fact which has been repeatedly referred to in the course of the investigation, and that is that after the election the Louisiana Republicans, so well satisfied were they of their defeat, became despondent and gave up the contest. Then came in a flood of dispatches from the North telling them to stand firm, and promising "money and troops." Next the "visiting statesmen" put in an appearance, and the courage of the Louisiana desperadoes and cheats was raised to the sticking point. The villainy that counted in Infamous HAYES was then consummated. "I religiously and sincerely believe," said Major BURKE, "that HAYES and PACKARD were defeated, and TILDEN and NICHOLLS carried the State, and that was the opinion of every honest man there." And of every honest man everywhere, who has studied the facts with ordinary intelligence, he might have added.

THE trial of FITZ JOHN PORTER is reviewed in a careful and elaborate paper in the *Atlantic* for September, by General LIPPITT. His verdict is that HALLECK was stupidly obstinate in conducting the defense of Washington from his Cabinet at the Capitol; that MCCLELLAN was inexcusably slow in supporting POPE; that POPE was outnumbered two to one without knowing of the fact, and that under such delusion he ordered PORTER to attack when attack meant annihilation. PORTER, in remaining still, acted with sound judgment and kept the army of LONGSTREET from joining JACKSON and overwhelming POPE at once. Therefore PORTER, for his conduct at the Second Bull Run, deserves the gratitude of the Nation instead of its censure. But a scape-goat must be had for POPE'S disastrous failure, and PORTER was the selected victim.

THERE is trouble among the Democrats in the Toledo (Ohio) district, growing out of the nomination of FRANK HURD for Congress. General STEADMAN and other prominent Democrats oppose him, because of his opposition to the greenback doctrine. HURD is a very able man, but a little off-color on the financial question. A meeting of Democrats held at Toledo on Saturday night, adopted this resolution:

Resolved, That we, the Democrats of Lucas county, in the interests of the Democratic party and to insure its future success, hereby declare that we will use all honorable means within the Democratic party to defeat the election of Frank H. Hurd to Congress.

General STEADMAN and General ASHLEY (the ANDY JOHNSON impeacher) are talked of as Democratic candidates against HURD. This bolt may lose us the district.

THERE is no such feeling against the people of the South, as existed in 1867, when this journal called for subscriptions to feed the famine stricken people of Alabama and the Carolinas, yet we forwarded upwards of ten thousand dollars in money and many thousands of dollars' worth of provisions, subscribed in this vicinity. The lapse of time since the war has softened much of the bitterness which then existed, and as an appeal goes up from our fellowmen in portions of the South for help, we hope the response will be prompt and effective.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE *World*: The bloody shirt doesn't seem to be as effective as it used to be. The solid South is being met by a stolid North, as it were.

THERE is a movement on foot in Missouri to give General SHIELDS the short Senatorial term. This would be acceptable, we have no doubt, to all parties.

THE Radicals have paid out $100,000,000 on Southern claims, but they are careful to suppress this fact when lying about what the Democrats *intend* to do.

THE official vote in the part of Luzerne county set off, on the new county question, stood—for new county 9,615; against, 1,986; majority for 7,629.

IF MACKEY, the Silver King, will send his two millions to our MACKEY, of the Silver Ring, he will put it where it will do the most good, towards nominating GRANT.

THE inhabitants of Frankstown think a powder magazine is just as likely to be struck by lighting in that vicinity as in Pottsville—and an effort will be made to remove it.

JUST when the morning papers imagine they have a fresh item of particular interest they are let down by the announcement it appeared in the *Telegraph* from one to four months ago.

THE general opinion seems to be that if the Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company was avenging the public for the extortions of that monopoly, he didn't get off with one-tenth of what he should.

GENERAL HANCOCK for President and General HAMPTON for Vice President is the ticket talked of in South Carolina. Col. KEY, Mr. HAYES' Postmaster General, is the last addition to the GRANT ticket as Vice.

HERE are some figures that carry their own story: In 1871, 1,081,000 paupers were in receipt of public aid in England and Wales. In 1877 but 728,000. In Massachusetts in 1873, 43,000 were relieved. In 1876, 148,000.

REPUBLICAN economy is shown in an annual expenditure of $3 45 per capita for ordinary purposes in time of peace. Democratic extravagance requires an annual expenditure of $1 94 per capita under the same circumstances.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* says that in 1878, as in 1874, Allegheny county will turn the scale in the Legislature and decide whether DON CAMERON shall go back to the Senate. A little of that sort of knowledge would have been wisdom at the Library Hall convention in June.

THE Boston *Post* publishes a list of delinquent taxes for that city, about equal to that in this city. We have not heard of any indignation meetings, but we presume the delinquents are mad enough, especially as much as ten lines are found necessary to report the fact that tax is due to the amount of one dollar and thirty cents.

THE N. Y. *Tribune*, having raised its spring estimates of the Southern claims $50,000,000, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* sees its $350,000,000 and goes it $300,000,000 better, by predicting that "a Republican majority in the next Congress will be a saving of $650,000,000 to the National Treasury." It will take the *Tribune* $300,000,000 to come in.

THURSDAY, September 5th, is the last day for the registration of voters, and as the assessors will be unusually busy on the few days preceding that date, the duty of seeing that every voter is assessed is one that should be attended to without further delay. It is an individual duty with every Democrat, and a special obligation upon every committeeman to look after every voter in his district.

KEARNEY don't seem to take well in the West. The demonstration at Indianapolis on Sunday, in his interest only demonstrated to the extent of a hundred persons and a brass band. While KEARNEY was defending the Commune a portion of the crowd, led by a workingman, attempted to tear down the red Communistic flag, and several knock downs ensued. KEARNEY has returned East.

To defeat General EWING in Ohio the Republicans of his district have resurrected as a candidate VALENTINE B. HORTON, but they won't be able to do it. Mr. HORTON was a prominent figure in Ohio politics before and during the war. He was elected to Congress in 1854 and served two terms. In 1860 he was again elected, and in 1861 he was a member of the abortive Peace Congress in Washington.

IT was GRANT who signed the bill reducing the tariff ten per cent. It was the tariff men of Pittsburgh who gave FERNANDO WOOD the figures for the bill offered at the late session of Congress on all articles relating to our industries. Speaker RANDALL has the manuscript. Some stupid people inquire if Democrats have a majority in Congress and are in favor of free trade and paying Southern claims, why they don't do it.

THE *Gazette* says "the Democracy at each session of Congress since they were in the majority, have *attempted* to pass a Free Trade Tariff bill." Well, they didn't do it, even if they were in a majority. It was only when the Republicans were in a majority in the Senate and House, with GRANT as President, that a "Free Trade Tariff bill" got through, in the law of 1870 cutting down the duties on coal, iron, glass, steel, wool, etc. Does the *Gazette* imagine our manufacturers have forgotten this? Will it print the specifications and proof if we furnish them?

THE Treasury statement for July 31, 1878, bearing date August 16th, is at hand. JOHN SHERMAN has $67,105,859 in United States notes in the Treasury. He has hoarded that sum in greenbacks He has no right to hold a dollar of them. The law is mandatory that bids him pay out, re-issue, and keep in circulation the United States legal-tender notes. He may keep any other form of money or assets in the Treasury save only this. He has hoarded $5,000,000 in greenbacks within the last month in direct violation of law. He is determined to enforce resumption, if he breaks every law in the land.

THE imports and exports of Great Britain for the year 1877, as officially reported from London were as follows:

	Gold and Silver.	*Merchandise*
Imports	£37,152,799	£394,419,682
Exports	39,798,119	282,346,020

Thus showing $700,000,000 more of imports than exports. Some of our economists would insist this was a sure indication of the decay of a nation, but it means in reality an addition to the wealth of the country of the enormous sum named. To put it another way for every dollar's worth of merchandise England exports there is returned to her a dollar and a half's worth of the products of other countries.

Ex-Presidents of the United States.

At present, there is but a single living ex-President of the United States. Several times we had four; during a considerable portion of our history we have had three, but sometimes only one, and once or twice none. After the death of Andrew Johnson (July 1, 1875) we had no living ex-President until the retirement of General Grant in 1877. The same thing happened after the death of General Washington in 1799. On the retirement of John Adams in 1801 we had one living ex-President; on the retirement of Jefferson in 1809 we had two; on the retirement of Madison in 1817 we had three; on the retirement of Monroe in 1825 we had four living ex-Presidents. By a most impressive coincidence John Adams and Jefferson both expired on the anniversary of American independence in 1826, Jefferson having been the author and Adams the foremost advocate of the Declaration of Independence exactly half a century before. After their death Madison and Monroe were the only surviving ex-Presidents until the retirement of John Quincy Adams, when we had three. The death of Monroe, on the 4th of July, 1831, again reduced the number to two, and the death of Madison in 1836, before Jackson retired in 1837, kept the number at two during the administration of Van Buren. On his retirement there were three—J. Q. Adams, Jackson and himself. Harrison was the first President who died in office, and on the retirement of Tyler, his constitutional successor, there were four living ex-Presidents—J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren and Tyler; but the death of Jackson in the following June, again reduced the number to three. When Polk retired in 1849 the number was only two, John Quincy Adams having died in 1848. President Taylor died in office, and when Mr. Fillmore retired in 1853 there were again three, reduced to two by the death of Polk in the following June. On the retirement of Pierce there were again three, increased to four on the retirement of Buchanan, when Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan composed the list of living ex-Presidents. On President Johnson's retirement, in 1869, Fillmore and Pierce were still living, making three ex-Presidents. But Pierce died in the course of that year, Fillmore in 1872, Johnson in 1875, so that for the last two years of General Grant's administration there was no living ex-President.

THERE is a complacent assumption that we are in a latitude too far north to be in great danger from yellow fever. The health statistics of New York and Philadelphia, however, do not convey that cheering assurance. Both of those cities have been severely visited. The New York *World*, which has gathered some figures on the subject, says:

The first case of yellow fever which occurred in this country and of which any official report exists happened in New York city in 1668. In September, 1702, 502 deaths from yellow fever occurred in New York. In 1743 the fever killed 217 persons. New York was again visited severely by the fever in 1795, when 730 deaths occurred. Three years thereafter, from August to November, 2,080 persons died of fever. The city was not visited severely again by Yellow Jack until 1803, when according to the statistics, 5,700 persons perished in the epidemic of that year. In 1822 230 deaths occurred from the fever and since then but few fatal cases and no epidemic have occurred in any year. Philadelphia was first visited by yellow fever in 1695. In 1793 4,041 persons died of the yellow or malignant fever. The epidemic of 1797-8-9 carried off 5,800 lives and in 1805 3,400 persons died of the fever in Philadelphia.

On the other hand it must be borne in mind that the sanitary conditions of these cities have greatly improved, and it is upon these rather than upon our latitude that we rely—upon good drainage, sewerage, good water and the use of disinfectants.

JUDGING from the following item all the ruffians of the country are not confined to Texas or Kansas:

Only a short time ago a train on a Connecticut railway was boarded by a party of roughs who, after pummelling the male passengers, proceeded to insult and maltreat their wives and daughters, without meeting the slightest resistance on the part of their natural defenders. At the New Rochelle depot a drunken ruffian beat an inoffensive young man in the presence of fifty people, and wound up his exploit by swaggering about the platform, insulting the male spectators, and uttering the most filthy and indecent language in the ears of ladies and children. The local railway officials stood gaping at the scene as at an every-day occurence, and not one of the dozen men present had the hardihood to resent the fellow's insults. Had it been a railway station in England or Ireland the bully would in all probability have been knocked down, soundly thrashed, and then taken into custody.

CONGRESSMAN LUTTRELL of California, has sounded Mr. Hayes on the Chinese question and finds him sound. He was not at liberty to say just what Hayes' views are on this interesting topic, but he would venture to assert that "I am perfectly satisfied with the position the President takes, and I am one of the most anti-Chinese men in the country." "When I go back to California," adds Mr. Luttrell, "if I could tell the people what the President has said to me on this subject it would send a thrill through the whole Pacific slope. We are perfectly safe in trusting to the President to settle this question." The authority of Mr Hayes in the premises is not defined by Mr. Luttrell, and beyond presenting his views to Congress it is not clear that he can take any action.

MATT CARPENTER got $100 from the Detroit liquor dealers to study up the constitutionality of the Michigan liquor law. He did study it up, and sent his opinion here last week. It was very brief, and to this effect: "You can't break the law."

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE Warren Democrats have named the following gentleman for Congressional delegates: C. W. H. Verbeack, Capt. J. Tonkin, Jr., S. V. Davis and James B. Walker.

THE Third Ward Greenback Wigwam at Oil City, was formally opened on Friday night, when W. C. Plummer the Greenback candidate for Congress in that district delivered a telling speech.

DEMOCRATIC voters should bear in mind that all who desire to vote at the election this fall must be assessed on or before September 5, and that State or county tax must be paid on or before the 5th day of October to allow them the privilege of voting.

THE Democratic Conferees of the Twenty-fifth district will meet at Clarion on Thursday. There will probably be an effort, made to endorse Mosgrove the National candidate. J. M. Guffey of St. Petersburg, is the Clarion county candidate.

THE Greenbackers of Montgomery county on Saturday nominated their ticket, as follows: Congress, H. L. Acker of Norristown; State Senate, Charles Davis, Conshohocken; Assembly, Addison J. Buckwalter, Augustus Skean, Clayton M. Weber, John H. Hennis, Samuel S. Bernsderfer.

AFTER all Clinton county is to have three candidates in the field for Assembly. At the Greenback Convention on Thursday Mr. S. Woods Caldwell was nominated for that office. The Democrats have nominated Mr. Gakle and Mr. A. J. Quigley having announced himself as an independent candidate, the fight will be a triangular one.

AT the Democratic City Convention of Harrisburg, on Saturday night, Jacob F. Haehlen was nominated for the Legislature. Mr. Haehlen is a merchant and enjoys great popularity. He has twice been elected to the Council in a Republican ward, once by 161 majority. It is generally regarded as a strong nomination.

THE illustrious T. P. Rynders of Lock Haven, has had the sop thrown to him by the Greenbackers of Clinton in the form of a nomination for Congress. An empty honor. Mr. Rynders, it will be remembered, was the distinguished gentlemen who boasted that he was the man who laid the wires to defeat Mr. Armstrong at Philadelphia in May last.

THE Erie *Observer* says there is no danger of a split in the Democracy of the Twenty-seventh Congressional district. The failure of the Warren county conferees to attend the conference last week was entirely due to a misunderstanding as to time. A meeting will be held at Warren this afternoon, when it is believed that George A. Allen of Erie, will receive the nomination.

THE Republican Conferees of Somerset county, John R. Edie, Josiah Keller and Wm. H. Koontz, have "declared, with the concurrence of the conferees appointed to represent Bedford, Blair, and Cambria Hon. J. M. Campbell to be the Republican nominee in the Seventeenth Congressional District." The certificates of concurrence in this action, were signed by all the conferees of the other three counties, and Gen. Campbell now considers himself started.

THE Democrats of Northampton county met in convention at Nazareth, on Saturday, and nominated R. K. Backman for Congress. Reuben K. Backman is a prominent politician of Bucks county. The district—the Tenth, is Northampton, Lehigh and part of Bucks and is Democratic by about 8,000 majority. Samuel A. Bridges of Lehigh, represented it in last Congress, and with the exception of Fernando Wood and Mr. Patterson of New York, was the oldest man in Congress.

THREE candidates have been nominated for Assembly in the city of Erie which was made a separate district. They are as follows: Republican, Gustav W. Jarecki. Democratic, John M. Kuhn; National, James Hoskinson. Except in regard to the Greenback question Mr. Hoskinson is a decided Republican, well known and personally popular. Hence, he will, to some extent, divide the Republican vote with Mr. Jarecki, and thereby give success to Mr. Kuhn, the Democrat.

RECORDER QUAY will visit Erie next Thursday to attempt to heal the bitterness in the Erie Congressional district. J. H. Osmer of Venango, it will be remembered, was recently nominated since the conferees could not agree between Hon. L. F. Watson and Hon W. W. Reed. The Erie Republicans have refused to indorse Osmer, however, and Quay wants to lay down to them Republican law and gospel. His failure to heal the breaches in this county should prove sufficient warning to keep him away.

THE Greenback nominations for the Legislature in Luzerne have been completed, as follows; First district, Joseph Ritmyer; Second, F. A. B. Koons, Third, W. H. Hines; Fourth, George S. Boyle; Fifth, Dennis Lanahan; Sixth, D. P. Thomas and James Dunnigan; Seventh, Patrick Sweeney; Eighth, Thomas Mooney. In the Twentieth Senatorial district J. B. Hickey is the candidate. The candidates are all Democrats with but a single exception.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

FRANCIS PARSONS of Crawford county, is 102 years old, and yet he is active on his feet.

ON Wednesday, August 28th, 1878, the Pittsburgh Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church will convene for its thirty-sixth convention in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rev. H. W. Roth pastor, Greenville.

MAJOR JAMES B. LINDSEY of Waynesburg, and Uriah B. Lippencott of Newton Greene county, two prominent merchants had a quarrel recently which may terminate fatally, Lindsay having struck Lippencott with a cane.

PAUSE and read the following marriage notice from the Greenville *Advance-Argus*: "So romantic: In Blooming Valley, Crawford county, by moonlight, in their carriage, W. C. Wygant, Esq., officiating, Mr. John Keefe of Limestone, N. Y., and Miss Orro Smith, were married the other night. No cake, no kirk. So romantic!"

MRS. ANN HALEY, of West Chester, is the present owner of General Anthony Wayne's library, which consists of nearly two hundred books in an excellent state of preservation. She has just intimated to the Valley Forge Centennial Association that as soon as the proposed purchase of Washington's Headquarters has been completed she will present the library to the Association. The organization has also been presented with the General's snuff-box and pocketbook by Mr. Brinkle Haley, a son of Mrs. Haley.

IN England last year one railway passenger in 4,377,727 was killed, and one in 429,924 was injured. Of the 126 passengers killed all but eleven lost their lives by getting on or off moving trains or falling between trains and platforms.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GENERAL HOOD, with his three pair of twins, is summering at a Georgia watering-place.

DR. CARVER, the expert marksman, recently took aim at the heart of a New Haven lady, who at once surrendered. The marriage will soon take place.

CHARLES O'CONOR is now 80, and positively refuses to practice before police courts any longer. Mr. O'Conor is wise in giving way to the youthful shysters.

MISS BELLE PATTERSON, a granddaughter of President Johnson, captured a prize for an original esssey on Woman's Rights at the Binghamton College commencement.

DOM PEDRO has addressed to Captain Jetty Eads an autograph letter, congratulating the engineer upon his exploits at the mouth of the Mississippi, and inviting him to visit Brazil.

AT the Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly on Sunday, Dr. Deems in his sermon likened the late John Stuart Mill to the Apostle Paul. This is what may be called liberal Christianity.

THE world moves. The permanent Exhibition in Philadelphia has opened its doors on Sunday. The popularity of this is attested by the record of over six thousand visitors on the first Sunday.

COLONEL J. P. COLCORD, the brilliant St. Louis lawyer who killed his mistress and then shot himself, on Saturday, in a fit of drunken jealousy, was one of Murphy's converts and earnest orators a short time ago.

THE story that Judge Key is ambitious to be a Vice-Presidential candidate on a ticket with Grant is strongly reiterated, and it is positively asserted in Washington that Mr. Key himself, before leaving on his trip, gave color to the story.

THE recent day upon which the Rev. J. P. Hoyt induced his congregation in Newtown, Conn., to pay the church debt was the anniversary of his birth, of his graduation from Yale, of his ordination and installation and of his mother's death.

SENATOR SHARON will probably resign his seat in the United States Senate next October, and will reccommend Mr. Jonas Seeley, of Story county, Nevada, to the Legislature for the succession. Mr. Seely is a prominent citizen, largely interested in the Bonanza mines.

LIEUTENANT GREEN has been excepted from the order recalling the army officers sent abroad to observe the military operations of the Russian and Turkish forces. He will visit St. Petersburg to obtain data necessary to complete his report, and return to this country next January.

"TEMPLETON," the Boston correspondent of the Hartfort *Courant* does not share in the belief that Butler's canvass in Massachusetts will amount to much, and says that there is no great danger that Butler will receive any direct or indirect approval from the Democrats as a party.

MISS SOPHIA KEMPER celebrated the one hundred and first anniversary of her birthday at Easton, Pa., last Thursday. She is a sister of the late Bishop Kemper, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Wisconsin, and of the wife of the late Samuel Sitgreaves, Minister to England under President Adams.

THE Oregon Legislature will meet in September and will elect a successor to Mr. Hipple-Mitchell in the United States Senate. Governor Chadwick has become a strong candidate for the position during the past two months in consequence of his personal activity in suppressing the recent Indian outbreak in Eastern Oregon. In any event the new Senator will be a Democrat.

MR. CHARLES FOSTER officially states that Secretary Sherman contributed a hundred dollars to the Republican campaign fund. The salary of the President is more than six times greater than Sherman's but the President hasn't yet come down with anything and the country has about concluded not to work up any more enthusiasm on Mr. Hayes' promises.

THE Washington *Republican* says the clerks in the Government departments in Washington will be allowed to go home and vote in the approaching State elections; also that Mr. Hayes has been in the habit of contributing to the Republican campaign funds ever since he came into public life,—giving $500 last year, and doing better this; also that "every member of his Cabinet has contributed this year."

CHICAGO *Times*.—Politics are noticing parsons this year. The nationals nominated Rev. Gilbert De La Matry for Congress in the Indianapolis district. In the Fifteenth Ohio the same party have called upon Rev. George W. Pepper to be their standard bearer. And in the Fourth Michigan district the Democrats have unavailingly called upon the Rev. A. N. Eldred to lead them. All of these gentlemen are Methodists, and each is supposed to sympathize heartily with the oppressed workingman.

WEBB C. HAYES is now at the family home in Fremont, Ohio, and will not return to Washington before next winter, if then. Early in the fall he will be married to a young lady of Fremont and will settle in that place. The lady's name is not known in Washington outside of the White House, but we can say in confidence that it is Miss Hannah Boggs. Her father is the owner of a saw-mill in Fremont and is in reasonable circumstances. Miss Boggs loved Mr. Hayes long before his father was counted in.

BAILIE PEYTON died at his residence in Gallatin, Tenn., Sunday afternoon, of effusion of the brain. Mr. Peyton was born in Sumner County, Tenn., was a representative in Congress from his State from 1833 to 1837 and in 1849 was appointed by President Fillmore Minister to Chili. After filling a term as United States District-Attorney in Louisiana he settled in San Francisco in the pursuit of his profession, the law, but returned to his native State. In 1861 he was a Presidential elector for Tennessee on the Bell and Everett ticket and subsequently served in the rebellion.

BOGARDUS recently challenged Dr. W. F. Carver, and Dr. Carver telegraphs his acceptance of the challenge as follows: "In reply to Capt. Bogardus' challenge I will give Bogardus 500 broken balls in 1,000, he to shoot the same as I do, for $250 a side. I will accept his challenge to shoot 100 yards for $250 a side. I will bet from $250 up. He can name the amount, he to shoot with the shot gun for eight hours, I to shoot with Winchester rifle; he to use one set of barrels, I to use one gun: both to load and clean our own guns and shoot any distance we choose. I accept his challenge to break 80 out of a hundred balls, distance 30 feet for $100 a side or more.

WASHINGTON.

A Growing Desire for War With Mexico.

Advantages That Would Result From it Pointed Out.

Railroads Would be Built and New Mining Territory Acquired.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.

WILL THERE BE WAR WITH MEXICO?

WASHINGTON, August 20.—I find a good many of the newspaper men crawling back here to look after this Mexican business, and I learn that the New York papers are sending some of their best men to the front. This Mexican plot has been stuck to by the Administration with a tenacity of a drowning man to any kind of support. It has been deliberately resolved on for cover and protection against the searching scrutiny of fair minded people.

A GROWING FEELING IN FAVOR OF WAR.

I consider fight with Mexico now unavoidable. It is unjust in many respects, b it that don't make a particle of difference with the people who are pushing it on. Can the Democrats afford to oppose it? On that question I find but few who say they can. Nine-tenths of the Democrats I meet are rather anxious for a fight than otherwise. They don't like it to be the cause of Hayes' propping up his administration with, but they will swallow that.

The Nationals are all in favor of it; it will make times better they say. The Government must spend some money to carry it on and things cannot be much worse than they are, so let the fight go on. It will make more greenbacks. The lazy greasers, lick them out of two or three of the Northern States of Mexico, and push them back a hundred miles from the Rio Grande, then we will have peace in Texas for awhile. So the people talk.

WHAT IS TO BE GAINED BY A WAR.

A war with Mexico would end in the United States taking a slip off the northern part of it, getting new mining territory, and the building of two or three railroads to it.

The narrow gauge railroad now pushing down the Rio Grande from Denver via Sante Fe would ultimately be built to El Paso and on through to the rich mining districts of the St. Eulalia regions, and the Texas Pacific and International and Great Northern would both strike the Rio Grande from the East. The lower part of the Rio Grande that part of it where General McKenzie and his troops are stationed is about 300 miles south of El Paso, which is again over 300 miles south of Sante Fe. If General Sherman attempts to investigate the Mexican frontier via Santa Fe, he had better take a good guard along, for that route to-day is the most dangerous piece of ground to travel on the continent.

A RAILROAD TO EL PASO NEEDED.

If we are to have a fight, and I see no way of avoiding it, then let us have a railroad to El Paso, the quicker the better. It will cost more to wagon supplies from the present railroad points to the distant posts on the frontier and in Mexico when the trouble comes than would build half a dozen railroads. I am afraid our Democratic House made a mistake in not taking up the matter. It is a little over 600 miles from the present terminus of the Texas Pacific, at Fort Worth, to El Paso, where it crosses the Rio Grande, and if the rails were laid down troops and supplies could be thrown to that point with economy and rapidity.

By Associated Press.

A RACY SCANDAL RESULTING IN A BLOODLESS DUEL.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Rumors have just reached here of a duel fought in Germany by the husband of a fair American wife and her infatuated lover, who is Secretary of the German Legation to the United States. The romance dates back some years. During the war Major General Lawrence, of Rhode Island, an officer who gained some considerable distinction, had a Captain Kingsbury on his staff. This officer was married shortly before the close of the war to a beautiful lady of Chicago, possessed of considerable wealth and of high social position. The captain was killed at Antietam not long after his marriage. It was a piece of army scandal at the time that the general had a very kind eye on the captain's wife, and he married her within a year after her widowhood. The general's father was once Governor of Rhode Island, and his wife's grandfather was once on the United States Supreme Bench. Some time ago the lady, who was the owner of Kingsbury hall, in Chicago, was notified that Victoria Woodhull was to lecture there. She went to the lessee and ordered the thing stopped. Mrs Woodhull accordingly went to McCormick hall and began her lecture on "Free Love," with a frightful personal tirade against Mrs. Lawrence, arraigning her on her ante-marital relations with the General and snubbing her for her assumed gentility. This was all published at the time and caused great excitement in Chicago. The couple have been for some time in Europe. While there the lady became infatuated with the diplomat in question and the General called him out. But one shot was fired. The German fired in the air and the General missed his mark, for which piece of misfortune he was soon rewarded with the intelligence that Mrs. Lawrence had eloped with her foreign lover.

"MILITARY SERVICE REFORM."

There is great excitement in army circles here over the irregular action of the President in dictating the appointment of commanders at the arsenal here and at Fort Foote, near Alexandria. Only a few weeks ago the former position fell by right to a major in the army, and he proceeded at his own expense to fit up the rooms in fine style. After a short occupancy he received instructions from the department to assume command at Fort Foote, a much inferior place. He learned on inquiry from Gen. Sherman that the change was made in accordance with orders from the White House, and was informed in the same connection that the officer chosen to succeed him, who is now in command of Fort Foote, is a cousin of Mrs. Hayes. The General acknowledged the proceeding was decidedly irregular, but there was no way to interfere, the President being commander-in-chief. As the officer at Fort Foote is far inferior in grade the circumstance has impressed some of the army men with the idea that we are drifting toward monarchy, &c.

HAYES AND HIS CABINET CONTRIBUTE LIBERALLY.

The *National Republican* states authoritatively that the voters in the departments will be granted the usual leaves of absence to attend the elections in their several States, and further that the President has contributed to the Republican campaign fund ever since he came into public life. Last year he contributed $500 to the Ohio fund, and this year he has done better and not yet done contributing. Every member of the Cabinet has also contributed this year.

Naval circles are becoming alarmed for the steamer Wyoming, signalled Friday morning last off Cape Henlopen, short of coal and under sail. It is likely the Wyoming was blown off the coast in the recent gales.

The Post Office Department responds to requests of New Orleans business men that the Department interfere with quarantine which detained letters from yellow fever cities, that it has no authority to act in the manner suggested.

HALF HIS SALARY TO THE CAUSE.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Secretary Gorham, who returned to his duties yesterday at the Republican headquarters, says that one officeholder in New York has contributed half of his salary to campaign purposes. In answer to a question, Mr. Gorham also said that if the President had contributed a dollar in aid of the party he (Gorham) was not aware of it. Nothing has been heard from the Cincinnati Postmaster lately. It is certain that he is following the example of the President and the Collector of Chicago.

CONCERNING SILVER DOLLARS.

During the past month the Treasury Department has paid out 1,000,000 standard silver dollars, and has orders for about a million more. This amount has been put in circulation through the agency of the National Banks and Public Depositories, to whom it is sent free of transportation. A much larger amount would have been disposed of if the number of such institutions (one hundred and twenty) had been larger, or if the Department could, under the law, furnish coin free of transportation directly to individuals. Another drawback has been that the banks can not obtain from the Treasury an amount larger than their securities. A bank having a security with the Department of $100,000, can not, of course, order from the Treasury an amount beyond that. Treasurer Gilfillan does not regard the placing of 1,000,000 silver dollars among the people in a single month, with orders on hand for a million more, as indicative that it is impossible to get that coin in circulation. Besides, the time of year when there is the greatest demand for small coin, the season for moving the crops, has not arrived.

THE TENNESSEE SITUATION.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, is in the city. He says that there is some difference of opinion in the Democratic party of Tennessee in regard to the payment of the State debt, but that it is purely a local question, and does not enter into Federal or National politics.

"The Greenback or National party, if it rises to the dignity of a State organization, which I doubt, will take some votes from the Democratic party, more than from the Republican party, of course; but it will not impair our organization, or materially decrease our majority."

"Is there any bottom to the movement to run Key as an independent candidate for Governor?"

"I observe that he has taken the proposition to lead that canvass under consideration; and for my part I shall be delighted if he shall consent to run. He will be beaten by 80,000 majority."

"If he runs as the candidate of the Nationals and Republicans?"

"Yes, if they can succeed in effecting such a combination, which is not probable, our State ticket will defeat it by 40,000 majority. In my opinion, if General Key wants to make his title to a place on the Grant ticket good, he had better not attempt to carry Tennessee."

"Is the National party developing much strength in your State?"

"Not outside of Memphis and Shelby county.

"What do you think of the Congressional race, Senator?"

"There is nothing to indicate that we will suffer a loss in the delegation—not in the remotest degree. We are more likely to gain the Second District (Thornberg's) than we are to lose the Tenth (Casey Young's). The indications are that the Nationals and Republicans will both run candidates in the Tenth, and that will almost assure the election of a Democrat. Efforts are being made to effect a combination against the Democrats, but they will hardly succeed; and, even if they should, I do not concede they will defeat our candidate. In the Second district Houck and Rule (Republicans) both claim to have received the regular nomination, and the contest between them has grown so bitter that they will be likely to run through. That would give us this District."

"Is the nomination for Governor satisfactory to the party?"

"O h, yes; Marks is an able and an available man, and he will be elected in spite of all combinations by 40,000 majority."

OFF WITH HIS HEAD!

General Holbert E. Haine, who formerly represented a Wisconsin district in Congress, has been offered and will accept the Commissionership of Patents. Spear, the present incumbent, is to be removed because he is not on speaking terms with one-half of the Examiners in his office.

FIRE IN PETROLIA.

Many Buildings in the Business Part of the Town Destroyed.

Origin of the Fire—Loss Variously Estimated Between $60,000 and $70,000.

PETROLIA, August 19.—A fire broke out this morning at four o'clock in W. B. Todd's building, on the corner of Railroad and Main streets. It spread rapidly and totally destroyed it and the Bulger House, Griffin's Hotel and the billiard rooms of the Centennial Hotel. Smith's restaurant, Pennsylvania Transportation building, H. L. Taylor & Co.'s offices, the dwelling of R. Jennings, the offices in the Oil Exchange building, the Western Union Telegraph offices, and L. N. Ireland's machine shops were also destroyed. Mr. Dill was peculiarly unfortunate, having just got his new and elegant restaurant fitted up Saturday last. He loses everything. No insurance. As far as can be learned the burnt buildings were mostly covered by insurance.

The hose company, the only apparatus which this town boasts of, turned out pretty promptly after the commencement of the fire, but were unable to do much toward quenching the ferocious flames on account of a failure to get water. The water works were out of order, but who is to blame for this has not yet transpired. The flames then burned on for several hours, consuming the buildings mentioned.

The loss is estimated at between $60,000 and $70,000. Following is the list, though not yet complete, of the losses: Sink's Hotel, damage on house and goods $800, fully insured; Exchange Hotel, loss $4,000, no insurance; W. B. Todd, restaurant, loss $700, no insurance; G. Kitchenstein, merchant tailor, loss $500, no insurance; Clark & Shanback, jewelers and clothiers, loss $600, no insurance; Bulger Hotel, loss $4,000, insurance $1,750; Oil Exchange building and individual property, loss $15,000, partly insured; H. L. Taylor's office, loss $8,000, partly insured; R. Jennings' office, loss $3,000, partly insured; Ireland & McCaughley, machine shop, loss $15,000, insurance $3,000; Western Union office, loss $200, no insurance; Bottner, jeweler and merchant tailor, loss $490, partly insured; James Lindsey, liquor store, loss $200, no insurance; James Murray, dwelling house, loss $1,000, insured for $600; Grover & Bair, variety store, damage on goods $50, insured; J. Benedict & Son, dry goods, damage on goods, insured; Griffin Hotel, loss $7,000, insured for $3,000; Cypher & Co., variety store, damage on building and goods $200, insured. Miss Fanny Price was badly burned about the head and shoulders in escaping from the Griffin House. The Oil Exchange will not be rebuilt. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

A PRUDENT INVESTMENT for any one troubled with a slight cold, hoarseness, or sore throat, is a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, as it may save you from much suffering and no little danger. It is an old established curative, whose remedial qualities have been tested by thousands.

THE OLD WORLD.

First Day's Session of the Prison Congress in Stockholm.

Two Americans in London Awaiting Arrival of Extradition Papers.

THE VATICAN.

QUESTIONS THAT WILL BE TREATED OF IN FORTHCOMING PAPAL CIRCULAR.

LONDON, August 21.—A dispatch from Rome says it is reported in confidential circles at the Vatican that the forthcoming encyclical of the Pope will treat of the political duties of Catholics throughout the world, in view of the threatened disorganization of society by combinations of secret revolutionary associations, and the propagation of theories destructive of the rights of property, of the marriage relation and good order and peace. It is said in recent conversations His Holiness foreshadowed the substance of the encyclical, and will insist upon the duties of property as well as its rights, and trace the present unhappy relations between capital and labor to the abandonment of Catholic principles, pointing out how a return to these principles can alone restore harmony and prevent revolution and anarchy.

GERMANY.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA BROKEN OFF

BERLIN, August 21.—Negotiations between Germany and China for the abolition of Lekin taxes have been broken off. Chinese disavow concessions recently made. Bismarck is endeavoring to bring about joint action of the Powers, and especially solicits the support of England.

Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador at Paris, has been re-elected to the Reichstag, on the second ballot, in Forcheim, by a vote of 9,800 against 8,600 for the Ultramontane candidate.

THE PRISON CONGRESS.

OPENING OF THE SESSION YESTERDAY IN STOCKHOLM.

STOCKHOLM, August 21.—The International Congress for the Prevention and Repression of Crime, including penal and reformatory treatment, assembled to-day. M. Von Bjornstjerna, Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected President, and Rev. E. C. Wines, of the United States, Honorary President. The Municipality of Stockholm will entertain the members of Congress to-morrow.

[This gathering promises to be an unusually large and important one. The meeting is held by special invitation of the Swedish Government, which has invited all Governments in the civilized world to take part in it by official delegates. Last October, President Hayes responded to the invitation of Sweden by an expression of his sense of the importance of the proposed convention at Stockholm, and by recommending an appropriation to meet the expenses of the Commissioner who had already been appointed to represent the United States under authority of an act of Congress passed in February, 1875. Dr. Enoch C. Wines, now of New York, but formerly of this city, is the delegate representing the United States at large. Governor Hartranft has appointed a full delegation from Pennsylvania, consisting of Hon Daniel J. Morrell of Johnstown; Richard Vaux, Joseph R. Chandler and Malon H. Dickinson of Philadelphia; Judge Thomas H. Walker of Pittsburgh; and Theodore H. Nevin, James L. Mulligan, Robert H. Davis and T. B. Bittinger of Allegheny county. None of the Philadelphia delegates, we believe, will be able to attend, but some of those from other sections of the State will be present. Nearly every European Government is to be represented, and some of the South American Governments likewise. The Congress will be in session about ten days, and its time will be occupied in discussing plans to diminish crime and to reform prison discipline. The last assemblage of the kind was held in London in 1872, Dr. Wines being the leading spirit of it, as he will be in the present Congress. Subsequent to the gathering in London six years ago Dr. Wines organized a number of prison conventions in this country, and the effect has already been noticed in important reforms in prison discipline throughout the country.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

A FAVORABLE SHOWING OF THE GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, August 21.—James Caird writes to the *Times*: "Agricultural returns of Great Britain show a small increase in wheat and barley, and a decrease in oats. The acreage of wheat has increased 50,000. Estimating Ireland at a slight increase, the total acreage of wheat in the United Kingdom is 3,400,000. The new crop is fully up to the average, and better than for some years. It will yield 11,500,000 quarters, leaving 13,000,000 quarters to be drawn from abroad. The French wheat crop is believed to be below the average, and the French will be buyers. The present prices will probably be maintained, or, perhaps, be slightly increased, but there will be no scarcity. The potato crop will be about the same in extent as last year's. There is less disease than for several years past at the same period. Young cattle have increased 40,300 and lambs, 263,000."

AMERICA AHEAD.

Fowler, the American, who undertook to walk on the water from Boulogne to Folkestone in boots like canoes, failed after accomplishing eleven miles. The *Times* and *Telegraph*, however, say Fowler accomplished the passage of the channel on foot, though he landed at Sandgate instead of Folkestone.

A SELF-CONFESSED MURDERER.

Peter Froman, a "stowaway," on the bark C. W. N. Donkin, from Bull River, South Carolina, was arrested yesterday, charged on his own admission with murdering a constable who attempted to arrest him. He was remanded to await information from the United States.

Thomas Forbes, the American detective, has been remanded to await the arrival of extradition papers and needed testimony.

BOSNIA.

LATER DETAILS OF THE STORMING OF SERAJEVO.

VIENNA, August 21.—Accounts from Bosnia to-day are conflicting, some announcing that the insurrection is now almost quelled, others that the resistance promises to be more determined than ever to prolong itself into the writer. The reports of scenes attending the storming of Serajevo yesterday are horrible. In one quarter of the town the soldiers exasperated by the resistance of the inhabitants, entered the houses and killed men and destroyed their dwellings. The Government has definitely resolved to mobilize a large force and send forward at once.

MARSHAL SCHWIZOG WOUNDED.

Marshal Schwizog was severely wounded during the engagement at Doboj. Many of the insurgents are submitting, and have laid down their arms.

Mobilization measures agreed upon in the latest Cabinet councils are being rapidly carried out. Six hundred Turkish prisoners have arrived.

Hostilities broke out on Tuesday between Turks and Montenegrins near Poderitza. Five thousand insurgents have been defeated at Biolatz with heavy loss.

FRANCE.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

PARIS, August 21.—The Congress of Commerce and Industry adopted a resolution urging treaties of commerce be concluded between all nations upon a basis of liberal reciprocity.

The *Opinione Nationale* says, although the Government has left the question of the Franco-American Treaty of Commerce to private initiative it will act at the proper moment.

BUTLER AND KEARNEY.

HOW THE NATIONAL PARTY IS REGARDED ABROAD.

LONDON, August 21.—The *Times* reprints the report of the interview between Butler and Kearney, and has an editorial about them and the National party, in which it says of the latter: "It might become a serious danger to the Republic, if it were possible for discontented and ignorant masses, who have attached themselves to it, to pool their issues and combine against crpital. There are practically no limits in a Democratic country to the power of a majority driven by strong passions, and hundreds of thousands of workingmen, who have felt the pinch of hard times and been thrown out of work, or had to subsist on lower wages, are urged by the most powerful forces to come together, as Kearney puts it, for bread and butter, but it is doubtful whether those who rave the most wildly against the society, are not as firmly wedded, each of them, to his own theories of reconstruction, as the most superstitious fanatics of the Old World creeds."

The *Times* then briefly summarizes the proceedings before Congressman Hewitt's Committee, and concludes as follows: "The United States would have more to fear from the Butlers and Kearneys if their followers were less passionate, less ignorant of the practical limitations of political action, and less torn by internal jealousies."

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

QUEEN CHRISTIANA is worse. No hopes is entertained of her recovery.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT arrived in Vienna on Tuesday, and was tendered a grand banquet yesterday.

A DISPATCH from Geneva says Henry Stanley, the African explorer, has arrived there and is in rather poor health.

THE heir apparent of Afghanistan died on the 17th inst. The departure of the English mission to Cabul may be postponed.

IT is denied authoritatively that the King of Holland contemplates marrying his niece, Princess Marie of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach.

THE Turkish commander at Batoum has informed the inhabitants the Russians will enter the city August 27. Vessels will arrive to take away the inhabitants not wishing to remain.

COUNT ANDRASSY of Austria, yesterday explained to the Council of Ministers the state of the negotiations for a convention with Turkey, and showed they were in a very satisfactory condition.

THE election of Presidents of Councils General in France, are believed to indicate the Senatorial elections will result in the establishment of a Republican majority in the Senate. The Monarchists and Bonapartists are discordant. The Orleanists in several departments voted with the Republicans.

MACKENZIE'S MARCH

Into the Territory of the Greasers.

With 1,200 Men He is Scouring the Border in Search of a Fight.

SAN ANTONIO, August 19.—All Mackenzie's forces have crossed the Rio Grande and proceeded from Newtown, immediately on the Mexican border, toward the interior, without opposition, as far as heard from. The latest information is dated eight o'clock this evening. It is understood both here and on the border that Ornelas, the Mexican Consul here, has assented to opposing the Americans.

All the Mexican troops at Piedras Negras have gone up the Rio Grande toward Newtown. They number upwards of one hundred, and have orders to skirmish with the Americans. The Mexicans say they are not at all prepared to meet such a formidable force as Mackenzie's. The report that the Mexicans have 1,500 men near Saratoga turns out to be untrue.

The Mexicans on this side of the Rio Grande are preparing to fight with their fellow-countrymen, though those on the opposite side now manifest timidity.

Dispatches from Fort Clark say that Colonel Nuncio, commanding at Piedgras Negras, has special instructions to oppose and repel the invaders. It is also stated in an Eagle Pass dispatch that he will do the same at all hazards.

The object of this invasion is to capture thieves and recover stock stolen and crossed during the early part of this week by bandits, and of which one Arcola is chief. This man, though young, has gained a remarkable notoriety for the daring system of thievery carried on for the past three years. His permanent headquarters have been at Newtown, which place Mackenzie rounded up to, but without avail. It is said that Arcola has a contract to furnish the Mexicans with beef, which he steals from Texas stock men.

Mackenzie has about 1,200 men and three battalions with him. Knowing the character of the enemy, it is safe to conclude that his force will be invincible before anything short of 5,000 Mexicans. Mackenzie will keep to the plains, to avoid bushwhacking parties in the hills and mountains. Men here seem to think the greatest danger of conflict is in the possibility of Mackenzie's scouting parties being attacked, which would make the General hostile.

LATER DETAILS.

GALVESTON, August 19.—The *News'* San Antonio special has the following statement of the recent movement of troops as near as can be ascertained: On the night of the 16th, Col. Young, with two battallions of cavalry crossed the Rio Grande, surrounded Newtown early in the morning, charged the town, for the purpose of capturing the notorious stock thief Areola but he had fled riding off bareback sans clothes or arms. The Alcade of Newtown was interviewed and induced to accompany Col. Young to this side of the river when he stated that Areola stole cattle from Texas for a living, taking the stolen stock to Mexico where he sold it, regular Mexican troops being the purchasers, the Mexican officers knowing the stock to be stolen. The Alcade also gave information implicating high Mexican officials in the robberies. Owing to high water, a part of Mackenzie's force failed to cross and Col. Young's command were forced to return. Some Mexican troops arrived at Newtown from the direction of Piedras Negras on the 17th but made no demonstration against American troops.

Agricultural Repairing.

Farmers find much difficulty in having their machines and implements repaired properly. To obviate any further trouble, Messrs. A. B. Smith & Co., who have their warehouse at 41 Federal street, Allegheny, have made extensive arrangements to accommodate the farming community, and are prepared to make all repairs with promptness, and to do the work in a workmanlike manner. It will pay farmers well to have their implements repaired here. The firm have a very large stock of farmers implements now on hand which they offer at their unusually low prices.

THE EPIDEMIC SPREADING.

The Distress and Destitution in Smitten Districts Appalling.

Rapid Progress of the Pestilence in Memphis.

Panic Stricken People Fleeing From Several Mississippi Towns.

THE PEOPLE OF JACKSON, PANIC STRICKEN, DESERT THE CITY.

JACKSON, MISS., August 21.—The panic produced by yellow fever is unparalleled. People are fleeing from the pestilence in every direction. Jackson is almost deserted. Business of all kinds is suspended, and nothing is thought of except escape from the scourge. The situation is truly horrible. The following appeal from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons speaks for itself:

JACKSON, MISS., August 21.—*To the Masonic Fraternity of the United States and Canada:* The Masons of Louisiana have sent unexpected and unsolicited contributions of two hundred dollars to their distressed brethren in Mississippi. We shall be glad to receive and disburse other contributions from the craft. The distress and destitution at Vicksburg, Grenada and Canton is appalling. We are in hourly expectation of the pestilence in Jackson.

Signed, J. L. POWER,
Grand Secretary.

SUMMIT, MISS., August 21.—A family of seven was stricken down with yellow fever four miles from here. There were two deaths to-day. The health of this city is excellent. Great excitement exists and the city and county is rigidly quarantined.

ALARMING SPREAD OF THE DISEASE IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 21.—The hopes entertained yesterday from the decrease in the number of new cases and deaths that the fever was abating were dispelled to-day by an increase of over one hundred per cent. both in number of deaths and new cases, there being twelve of the former and fifty of the latter reported for twenty-four hours ending at five P. M. The work of caring for the sick is being bravely carried on by relief organizations, and families are being removed to the country from all parts of the city by the Citizens Committee as no portion of the city is now exempt from the dread visitation, the cases reported to-day being from all parts of the city and include a number of colored people. Aid continues to reach us from all parts of the country and is sadly needed. Destitution and suffering is increasing with the spread of the fever.

Wm. Walsh, President of the Father Matthews T. A. & B. Society sends an appeal to the members of sister organizations for relief, and D. F. Goodyear, D. G. M. W. of the Ancient Order of United Workmen sends the following to all members of the A. O. U. W.: "Distress and want stares our brothers and families in the face. Any aid thankfully received.

Selma, Alabama, has quarantined against the Memphis mails, and the river mails were stopped to-day. The colored population, which is now largely in the majority here, are acting well in heartily co-operating with the whites. A meeting has been called by prominent colored men for the purpose of organizing to assist the whites in relieving distress and guarding property, which the people in the panic of last week left unguarded. Their action in the present emergency speaks volumes, and has greatly increased the confidence reposed in them by those who were their masters. Among the most efficient men on the police now are negroes. The appearance of the sky to-night indicates rain, which is much dreaded, as wet weather would increase the spread of fever and lessen the chances of those now sick.

NO ABATEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.—There were 107 new cases and forty deaths. The death list includes Gov. Pascal M. Herdez of San Louis Potasi, Mexico; Col. Fred. H. Strout, Maj. J. E. Austin, Waller Farrant, Louis Alcus, the latter at Bay St. Louis.

A *Times* reporter visited a number of prominent physicians with a view to learning the per centage of mortality from yellow fever among their patients and thus arrive at the general percentage of deaths throughout the city. According to published reports of the Board of Health the deaths are about thirty-six per cent., which is largely in excess of the actual proportion. This is evident when it is shown that, whereas all the deaths are reported, as it is necessary to do to get a certificate of burial, a large number of cases of not fever actually in existence are known to the authorities, owing to the failure of the physicians to make reports, and again in cases where the patients are without medical attention. The recent sudden increase in the number of persons reported sick is chiefly due to the latter cause, brought about by the exertions of the Howard Association in ferreting out every case of fever which otherwise would perhaps be known only to a few. Physicians interviewed on the subject, while agreeing that the percentage of deaths, as appeared by the reports, was greater than really existed, yet were reticent as to revealing the secrets of their practice, as deaths under their treatment might be misconstrued by the public into incompetency. The actual percentage of mortality they, however, were unanimous in concluding, at the maximum, as not more than twenty-five per cent.

NINETY TWO DEATHS IN GRENADA.

The Howard Association has received the following telegram:

"GRENADA, August 21.—The Relief Committee send for nurses. I did not want to overcrowd you. They want Howard nurses; assist to get them if you can. No abatement of fever.

"B. P. ANDERSON."

"GRENADA, August 21.—Seven deaths are reported. The negroes are dropping down like sheep, and will not help each other. There were ninety-two deaths up to date. W. R. MANDEVILLE."

NEW YORK, August 21.—The following dispatch from Grenada was received to-day: The times here are awful; the fever is as bad as ever. Send money by express to pay nurses and bury the dead. The five following persons have just died: Mrs. J. E. Hughes, Miss Maria Male, The Bishop's daughter, Dr. Wilkins and Mrs. R. Coffman. Miss Kate Coffman died yesterday. Twelve others also died yesterday.

CAIRO SO FAR EXEMPT.

CAIRO, August 21.—The Board of Health this afternoon so far modified the quarantine regulations as to permit all down stream boats to land, provided they will not knowingly receive freight or passengers that have recently arrived from yellow fever infected districts. They must, however, have certificates of our quarantine physicians to a clean bill of health. Trains from Milan on the Mississippi Central, and the local trains of the Iron Mountain railroad, will be permitted to come in under the same regulations. The steamer Desmet, from St. Louis to-day, was forbidden to land because she took passengers from the steamer City of Vicksburg from below, though all are well on board. A statement signed by all the physicians in the city is published to-day, to the effect that there is not a case of yellow fever here. This statement is to counteract the impression that had gone abroad that the scourge prevails here. The health of the city is unusually good for this season.

IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

PORT EADS, LA., August 21.—Five new cases were reported yesterday, but no deaths.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., August 21.—Mrs. N. Schwartzenburg of Memphis, died here of yellow fever, contracted before leaving home. The hotels are full of refugees. No fears are entertained.

VICKSBURG, August 21.—It is estimated there have been fifty new cases of yellow fever the past twenty-four hours and twenty-four deaths, twenty-two of them being of yellow fever. Appeals of the Howard Association and Masonic orders for relief are being responded to from all directions.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—The live stock dealers of this city, have made up a fund of $500 for the benefit of yellow fever sufferers in the South, $200 of which will be sent to the Howard Association at New Orleans; the same amount to the Howard Association at Memphis, and $100 to Grenada, Mississippi. The Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association also raised over $200 for the same purpose, and appointed a committee to solicit additional subscriptions.

CLEVELAND, August 21.—In answer to an appeal from the Howard Association of Vicksburg, Miss., addressed to J. P. Handy, President of the Cleveland Clearing House Association, the Board of Trade of this city to-day unanimously adopted resolutions appropriating $300 to be distributed among the sufferers, and directing the Secretary of the Board to prepare a petition to be circulated among the members for subscriptions to this fund—said funds to be distributed by the President of the Board.

NEW YORK, August 21.—About $2,000 were contributed to-day for yellow fever sufferers. Banks are now interested in the relief fund.

MILWAUKEE, August 21.—This morning, David Ferguson, President of the Clearing House, received a telegram from the Howard Association at Vicksburg, Miss., asking if the banks and people of the city could aid them, &c. Mr. Ferguson at once telegraphed the Treasurer of the Howard Association to draw on him at sight for five hundred dollars. In a short time subscriptions reached nine hundred dollars, which it is expected will be increased to twelve hundred. The remainder of the money will be sent to Memphis and other cities. Through the exertions of Messrs. Elias Friend and David Adler, two hundred dollars in addition to the above was collected from their Jewish brethren, and forwarded to the Hebrew Relief Association at New Orleans. They have since raised a larger amount, which will be sent to other points. Much sympathy is manifest for the stricken people of the South, and subscriptions are freely and quickly tendered.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel contribute five hundred dollars each for yellow fever sufferers. A meeting will be held in the Mayor's office to-morrow to raise funds.

BUTLER IN NEW YORK.

He Addresses the Workingmen—Remedy for Over-Production.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Gen. Butler addressed a meeting of several hundred workingmen this afternoon. He said there had never been a fair division in this country or within the last generation between capital and enterprise, nor between enterprise and labor, for the reason that most of the money invested invested in enterprise was borrowed capital, and must pay large interest, and then when that interest was to get again it must be got out of labor. The whole legislation of this country for the past sixteen years has been in favor of money and men of money. Let all property be taxed just once and no more; then the taxes would grow less. He suggested as a remedy for over-production, caused by the extensive use of machinery, the cutting down of the hours of labor to one hour a day, if necessary. Shun any man who speaks of destruction of property, for destruction of property is destruction of labor. Don't send any man to Congress who shall vote that a man with capital doing nothing for the good of his kind shall have a better opportunity in society than the man who works eight or ten hours a day. Elect men only who would work for the workingmen.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE Democratic Conferees of the Butler, Mercer and Crawford District, will meet on Tuesday, the 27th inst. Walter Pierce, M. C. Roberts and S. S. Mehard are the Mercer Conferees.

THE Union county Democrats have nominated S. P. Wolverton for the State Senate and Cyrus Hoffa for the Assembly. J. Thompson Baker was recommended for Congress by acclamation.

THE Republicans of Schuylkill opposed to a fusion with the Nationals have carried their point, and nominated a full ticket, with Howell Fisher for Congress, leaving Brumm, the National candidate, to fight his own battle, and giving assurance of the election of John W. Ryon, Democrat.

IN a speech to the Republicans of Lehigh county, on Saturday, Colonel Hoyt didn't undertake to settle the financial question. He revolved around the Republican platform so circumspectly that the money question wasn't suggested to him till he had finished his speech, and then he felt as though it would be useless to argue with intelligent people on the subject.

THE new county of Lackawanna—or at least its bar—asks for the appointment, by the Governor, of Judge B. S. Bentley of Williamsport, as Common Pleas Judge. It is not probable that Governor Hartranft will refuse to appoint Judge Bentley, when to do so would be a direct offense to the practically united sentiments of the bar and people of the new county.

THE Montour County Democratic Convention on Monday made the following nominations: President Judge, W. H. Jessup; Congress, W. W. Watson, G. A. Grow declining to be a candidate; Senate, A. P. Stevens; Representatives, James P. Taylor and J. W. Lowry; Sheriff, B. F. McKune; Register and Recorder, H. F. Beardsley; Treasurer, A. B. Burns; Commissioners, William H. Sherwood and M. P. Whitney.

THE Democratic Congressional Conferees of the Twenty-seventh District met at Warren on Tuesday. Thomas Hoge, of Venango, was elected President, and S. V. Davis, of Warren, Vice President; R. H. Arbuckle and R. Currie were appointed Secretaries. On the first ballot D. W. C. James received four votes, George A. Allen, five, and James D. Hancock four. On the third ballot Allen received seven votes, Hancock four and James two. The nomination of Mr. Allen was then made unanimous. Mr. Allen, who resides at Erie, has accepted. Wesley Chambers, the Greenback candidate, is said to have resigned.

WILLIAM CAMERON'S WILL.

A Million and a Half in Dispute.

A Pittsburgh Lady Interested in the Estate and a Contestant to the Testament.

The name of Cameron is so suggestive of political trickery that the average newspaper reader at once suspects an article headed by the name to be in some way connected with politics, but the reporter yesterday gleaned some interesting information in which the name appears in an entirely different aspect. It is a will case; one which is likely to become a "celebrated case" and which may now and then occupy the attention of the many readers of Pennsylvania newspapers for some weeks, since a cool million and a half are involved. The case is all the more interesting to Pittsburgh readers from the fact that the estimable wife of Mr. W. H. House, clerk to City Attorney Bigelow, who resides on Centre avenue, Pittsburgh, is one of the heirs and one of the contestants. The facts in the case are as follows:

CAMERON'S DEATH—HIS ESTATE.

William Cameron, a brother of the Hon. Simon Cameron, died a few months ago at the pretty little town of Lewisburg, Union county, at the ripe old age of eighty-three years. William was a shrewd business man, and like his brother, amassed an immense estate. He died worth about a million and a half, nearly a million of which was personal property. The real estate consists of valuable farms, scattered about the fertile valley, through which flows the west branch of the Susquehanna.

THE WILL AND HEIRS.

Shortly after Mr. Cameron's death, his will was found, and curiously enough, about $1,400,000 were bequeathed to Mrs. Packer, wife of Hon. John B. Packer of Sunbury, who one time represented that district in Congress. Mrs. Packer was a daughter of William Cameron, and her husband was his attorney. But there were other heirs. The deceased had a son who died in early manhood, leaving two children to survive him and their grandfather. Mr. Cameron also had two daughters, one of whom was married to Dr. Harrison of Lewisburg. The other was married to John A. Green of the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Green, both deceased, left two daughters, one of whom is married to O. P. Jones, who is now employed at the Philadelphia mint, and the other is Mrs. W. H. House of Centre avenue, this city. While $1,400,000 of the estate was bequeathed to Mrs. Packer of Sunbury, only $60,000 was left to Mr. Cameron's other daughter, Mrs. Dr. Harrison, of Lewisburg, and only $10,000 to each of his grandchildren, viz: Mrs. House of this city, Mrs. Jones of Philadelphia, and the two little ones of Wm. Cameron, Jr.

CONTESTANTS.

One of these grandchildren was named in honor of his grandfather, and for each of the others the old gentleman displayed much fondness. The revelation of the will therefore created no little consternation among the good people of Lewisburg as well as the heirs who, though not entirely left out in the cold, were bequeathed a mere pittance of the vast estate. The document was written in Mr. Packer's handwriting, and was full of legal phraseology, which the heirs contend the old gentleman did not comprehend. They also claim that the deceased millionaire was not in proper frame of mind to make a will. For these and other reasons not made public Mrs. Dr. Harrison, the daughter, and Mrs. House, a grand daughter, have decided to test the validity of the testament before the Courts of Union county. The case will come up on August 27th, and will be tried before Judge Ellwell. Judge Bucher presides in that Judicial district, but as he is a cousin to Mrs House he had declined to sit upon the case.

EMINENT COUNSEL.

Such a vast amount of money being involved in the case the contending parties have felt themselves justified in retaining eminent counsel, and in this respect again the suit becomes interesting. Lewisburg is the home of Hon. A. H. Dill, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and his legal ability in that section is believed to be outranked only by his personal popularity and his strict probity. Mr. Dill has been retained as counsel for the contestants and associated with him are Charles S. Wolfe, Esq., formerly a member of the House at Harrisburg, and at present a Republican candidate for the same position; Wm. Van Gezer, Esq., and George Geyer, Esq., both of whom are from Lewisburg. Mr. Packer has retained Judge Jere Black as his counsel. These are the facts as learned from private letters received by the reporter who has personal friends dwelling at Lewisburg.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Executive Body of the Democratic County Committee.

At the meeting held by the Democratic County Committee on Saturday, Chairman Patterson was directed to appoint an Executive Committee, to consist of seven members, whose duty shall be to assist the Chairman and Secretaries in the general management of the campaign. Following are the appointees:

A. J. Bigley, Thirtieth ward.
John Coyle, Sixteenth ward.
Josiah Reamer, Seventh ward.
J. V.

RUSSIAN OIL FIELDS.

Building Rigs Under Difficulties.

A 10,000 Barrel Well—Peculiarities of the Field.

Leonard K. Kerstetter of Beaver City has received from his brother Peter Kerstetter, a letter dated Baku, July 7, which contains some interesting information concerning the Russian oil fields. The writer is one of the Americans taken over to Russia to show them how to build rigs and how to drill for oil. Concerning rig building the letter says:

In building our first derrick we encountered many difficulties. The material consisted of plank twenty feet long and eleven inches wide. Starting with the base eighteen feet square, we built it in girts of ten feet each until it was sixty feet high. We run no two girts a day. The weather has been uncomfortably hot and we worked very leisurely. The nails which they furnish are very different from those used in America. Here they are all hand-made, and have long, slim points. If anything will make a man swear it is an attempt to drive these nails through wood that has knots or hard places in it. The nails are easily turned from their course by these obstructions, and the man who drives one out of three is doing well.

But the worst part of the story in regard to the derrick remains to be told. I have spoken in previous letters of the high winds which prevail in this quarter of the globe. To stand, the walls of the houses are built of stone, three feet in thickness, and the windows are often blown in and broken by those reduced hurricanes. This morning (July 7,) while we were eating breakfast a strong gust of wind upset our derrick and reduced a portion of it to kindling wood. An examination showed that the key in the main sill had become loosened by shrinkage. Iron guys will be placed on our next derrick, and future accidents of this kind will be prevented. The tools we had were few and awkward enough, compared with those used in the Pennsylvania fields. The entire stock consisted of a crosscut saw, a wood saw of the most ancient make, an adz, a crooked trisquare, two chisels, a level, chalk line, three augurs and a half dozen hatchets. With this kit of tools your rig builders would not be able to build a rig short of three months.

With no more bad luck we will be able to begin driving pipe by the last of August. Hundreds of people come every day to see our way of working and remark that we are rather "fly." In studying up the geography of the oil field I find the good wells to be located on lines. The numbered dry holes also fall into line. The streaks between them and producing wells are more narrow than they are on the Clarion belt. There is one peculiarity about the field, the oil is found at different depths.

I have learned further particulars in regard to that well which I described in a former letter as flowing twice a week at the rate of ten thousand barrels per day. She was struck over three years ago, has averaged five hundred barrels a day since, and shows no signs of weakening. Every three days she starts off with a roar that can be heard for a mile. That column of oil from seventy-five to one hundred feet in height, makes a very pretty sight when the sunlight is falling upon it. Rainbow hues as clear and beautiful are to be seen as those dancing in the spray of a waterfall. The pipe line is completed and in operation. Now they are pumping about three thousand barrels per day through it.

In this field there are five hundred wells, all told. Some are drilling, others are not producing. Should our tools work successfully in this field a demand for American tools will be created, and in the future I can see a chance for making money more rapidly. The price which they pay for drilling is enormous, more than seven times that received at home. From all indications the rock appears to be a soft slate, and at seven dollars a foot we could soon make a stake.

HEAVY FAILURES.

Neshannock Iron Co. and Bradley, Reis & Co. File Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott, of This City, Does Likewise.

On the 18th a voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by John S. Bradley, Geo. L. Reis and Wm. E. Reis, who compose the iron firm of Bradley, Reis & Co., of Sharon, Mercer county. The petition also contains the liabilities of the Neshawmock Iron Company, of New Castle, of which George L. Reis, Wm. E. Reis, Peter L. Kimberly and German A. Kimberly are members. The Kimberlys, however, do not join in the petition. Following is a list of the heaviest creditors of both firms and assets, as well as the individual debts and assets of the members:

BRADLEY, REIS & CO.

The secured creditors are: Forty-five workingmen, whose claims range from $3 to $45; Treasurer of Lawrence county, about $40; Mrs. Lucinda Taylor, New Castle, $12,490; National Bank, New Castle, $16,796; Patterson Bank, New Castle, value of securities, $60,000; notes for $2,700, $1,400, $2,85), $950, $2,000, $2,500; National Bank, New Castle, $7,500; Tradesmens National Bank, Pittsburgh, $3,000.

The unsecured creditors are as follows: Tradesmens National Bank, Pittsburgh, $8,000, $10,725; National Bank, Lawrence county, $12,700; Foltz & Son, New Castle, $1,000; First National Bank, New Castle, $5,000; First National Bank, Greenville, Pa., $2,500; Marine National Bank, Erie, Pa., $5,075, Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, $3,650; The Merchants National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y., $10,950; The Greenville National Bank, $1,500; Mrs. L. B. Ward, Niles, Ohio, $7,966; Wellendorf & Co., $1,626; Second National Bank, Erie, $2,125; First National Bank, Warren, Ohio, $3,500; Lee & Patterson, New Castle, $4,552; Cunningham & Co., New Castle, $1,198; Second National Bank, Cleveland, $1,825; Macgowan & Brown, Pittsburgh, $108; H. E. Collins &Co., Pittsburgh, $472; Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburgh, $326; Republic Iron Co., $824; Neshannock Iron Company, $2,185; State Line Coal Company, East Palistine, $1,412; Kimberly, Carnes & Co., Sharon, Pa., $671; J. L. Forsaith, Sharpsburg, $238; Paxton Rolling Mill Company, Harrisburg, $.63; Kier Bros., Pittsburgh, $128; Reis, Brown & Berger, New Castle, $3,202; Rhodes & Co., Cleveland, $2,420; Girard Iron Company, Girard, O., $1,980; Crowther Iron Company, New Castle, $1,740; J. B. Seidle & Sons, Marysville, Perry county, Pa., $,179; H. Veeder, agent, Plattsburg, N. Y., $21,129; New Castle Manufacturing Company $,1,000. Under the head of liabilities on notes which ought to be paid by drawers makers or acceptors are the following: Patterson Bank, New Castle, $2,487; First National Bank, New Castle, $1,052; Jackson Coal Company, Jackson Center, Mercer county, $1,243; Etna Iron Iron Works, New Castle, $2,144; First National Bank, Youngstown, O., $5,138; Tradesmans National Bank, Pittsburgh, $1 7?; National Bank of Lawrence county, New Castle $4,772; Commercial National, Cleveland, $1,000; National Bank of Lawrence county, $24,244.

Accommodation paper—First National Bank of West Greenville, Pa., $2,100; National Bank of Lawrence county, $5,000; First National Bank, Warren, O., $2,100; First National Bank, Cleveland, $2,475; The Braddock Trust Company, $3,600; Greenville National Bank, $2,700; Sharon National Bank, $2,780.

The assets consist of a certain piece of real estate in the Fourth ward, New Castle, valued at $60,000, encumbered by mortgages held by Mrs. Lucinda Taylor and the National Bank of Lawrence county. Also personal property as follows: Notes, certificates of stock and bonds, held by National Bank of Lawrence county and Tradesmens Bank, $16,427; three promissory notes given to McMurtry & Co., Chicago, $1,784; two notes, $366; rolls, puddlers' tools, &c., $3,500; stock of iron, about $20,000; debts due petitioners, aggregating nearly $20,000.

John S. Bradley's individual debts are put down at about $300; assets, $200.

NESHANNOCK IRON COMPANY.

The secured creditors of this concern are as follows: Treasurer of Lawrence county, $538; Isaiah White and John Taylor, executors of the estate of Nancy Neel, New Castle, $8,536; Isaiah White, $6,026; Joseph Kissick, New Castle, $6,720.

Unsecured creditors: Lake Superior Iron Company, Boston, Mass., and Cleveland, $13,625; $5,439; $2,894; Champion Iron Company, Boston and Cleveland, $2,116; Reis, Brow & Berger, New Castle, $4,331; Republic Iron Company, Cleveland, $3,500; Marquette Iron Company, Cleveland, $5,259, First National Bank, Sharon, $5,000; Metropolitan National Bank, Pittsburgh, $5,000; Citizens' National Bank, $5,000; Tradesmens' National Bank, Pittsburgh, $2,000; Patterson's Bank, New Castle, $5,000; John F. Dravo, General Manager, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas Coal and Coke Company, $23,852; John F Dravo, General Manager Green, Marquis & Johnston, coke manufacturers, New Castle, $2,200; C. Wellendorf & Co., $1,135; Kirtland Campbell, New Castle, $1,850; Second National bank, Erie, $10,000; First National Bank, Cleveland, $5,000; Sharon Savings Bank, $3,000; First National Bank, Cleveland, $2,575; Second National Bank, Cleveland, $5,000; First National Bank, Warren, O., $2,100, $2,500; First National Bank, West Greenville, $5,000, $2,100; First National Bank, New Castle, $5,000; Isaiah White, New Castle, $2,5 0; National Bank of Lawrence county, New Castle, $13,000, $2,064; George L. Reis, New Castle, $4,067; W. E. Reis, $995; New Castle *Courant*, unknown; Herron, Ahl & Co., Sharon, unknown. Kimberly, Forker & Co., Sharon, unknown; First National Bank, Cleveland, $4,290; Exchange Bank, Wheeling, $5,000; National Bank of West Virginia, Wheeling, $5,000; McCumber Iron Company, Cleveland, $1,340; Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburgh, $2,920; Brown & Cochran, Pittsburgh, $6,193; Nimick & Co., Pittsburgh, $17,232, $45,000.

Liabilities on notes, &c.: Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh, $23,375; National Bank of Lawrence County, New Castle $8,000; McCumber Iron Company, Cleveland, $1,890; Foltz & Sons, New Castle $1,800; Tradesman's National Bank, Pittsburgh, $3,500.

Accommodation paper—First National Bank, New Castle, $3,000; Tradesman's National Bank, Pittsburgh, $8,000; Patterson's Bank, New Castle, $2,500; J. J. Belden, Syracuse, $9,064.

Assets: Four acres of land, First ward, New Castle, mortgaged, valued at $50,000; nine acres, Fourth ward, New Castle, mortgaged, $8,000; promissory notes aggregating about $25,000; stock in trade $25,000; debts due petitioner on open account about $22,000; unliquidated claims $30,000.

The individual petition of Geo. L. Reis shows his debts to aggregate about $1,200; assets about $2,000. The individual debts of W. E. Reis amount to about $50,00 , his heaviest creditor being Samuel Kimberly of Sharon, to whom he owes $49,000; he has some other creditors whose claims are unknown. His assets consists of a lot in New Castle valued at $3,000, and stock in incorporated companies amounting to about $30,000, of which 1,000 shares valued at $25,000, are in the Kimberly Iron Company.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott the dentist of Penn avenue also filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities outside of four notes are merely nominal. The notes are for $6,100 a nd he denies the liability of them.

THE STANDARD SETTLEMENT.

How It Was Brought About and What Is Said of It.

Mention was made in these columns yesterday of the settlement of the difference between H. L. Taylor & Co., and the Standard Oil Company. It seems a conference was held concerning the matter at the office of J. J. Vandergrift in Oil City on Wednesday. The principal conferees were H. L. Taylor, Joseph Bushnell, John Pitcairn, Jr., and J. J. Vandergrift. It seems the negotiations for settlement have been pending for some weeks past. Pitcairn returned from Europe to act as a kind of a peacemaker. Bushnell, who, it will be remembered, quietly disappeared at about the time he was wanted, when proceedings were first instituted, turned up as unexpectedly as he disappeared. It appears that since Pitcairn's return all hands have been working for a settlement, and that gentleman has been instrumental in bringing i about. Mr. Pitcairn gives the result of the conference in the following language:

"The troubles and litigation between H. L. Taylor & Co. and Rockefelier and Flagler and the Standard Oil Company, have been fully adjusted and settled. All the trust property has been conveyed to H. L Taylor &Co. The suits between H. L. Taylor & Co. and J. J. Vandegrift have also been settled, and are to be withdrawn."

The trust property consists of the producing interests of the Standard located in Clarion, Armstrong, Butler and McKean counties. The terms of the compromise have not yet been announced, but it is supposed that the Standard had to pay over hundreds of thousands of dollars. The records in the United States Circuit Court reads thus: "Cases discontinued on the payment of the costs by the defendants, and also the payment of the $50,000 in the Registry of the Court to plaintiffs." As soon as this entry was made the costs were paid, the $50,000 in the Registry was paid over to the plaintiffs and the case effectually removed from the court. This is considered very quick work, and shows that the arragements had been fully perfected.

Veteran Teeth.

It is pleasant to see in the mouths of the aged, teeth that have withstood the ravages of time.

All teeth may be preserved perfect and serviceable, pure in color, and underanged in position during a whole life-time by the regular use of Sozodont.

Everlasting attachments are made with Spalding's Glue. TTS

Burned to Death.

Andrew Carter a boy of fourteen while fooling about a lamp in the South Side market house on Saturday night upset a kerosene lamp. The oil took fire, fell upon him, ran down his back and burned him horribly. He died yesterday afternoon from his injuries. The boys parents live on Larkin's alley South Side.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

How to Get Well.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column. 8TTW

A PRUDENT INVESTMENT for any one troubled with a slight cold, hoarseness, or sore throat, is a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, as it may save you from much suffering and no little danger. It is an old established curative, whose remedial qualities have been tested by thousands,

ON PUGET'S SOUND.

Semi-Civilized Indians Who Plough and Harvest.

The Grand Old Red Cedars and the Lumber They Produce.

[Special correspondence to The Pittsburgh Post.]

TACOMA, WASHINGTON TER., PUGET SOUND, Aug. 3, 1878—The Indians on this side of the Cascade Mountains are peaceable and more than half civilized. They respect the steamship and the locomotive, and they plough, and harvest wheat, rye, barley, oats and hops, and their women gather clams and do chores. The white man used to respect the ancient denizens of the forest, the Grand Old Cedars and fire of Puget Sound; but the white man's saw mill has no conscience and now remorselessly sips them into scantling for the timberless regions of mankind. Mum.

PUGET SOUND TIMBER.

A red cedar log, 24 feet clear length, was delivered at Tacoma, Washington Territory, by rail from the Puyallup Branch Railroad, which was 5 feet 6½ inches diameter at the smaller end, and a little over 6 feet at the butt. It had been sawn off at the smaller end, where I counted six hundred rings, showing it to be six hundred years old. It was sound, and came in regular business, for the saw mill at Tacoma, clear of bark.

Its cubical content was ..... 501 feet
Board measure, without deduction.... 7,692 feet
B. m., with deduction of 25 per cent.... 5,310 feet
B. m., with deduction of 33⅓ per cent.. 4,758 feet

The heart of the tree was not in the centre. It measured from the heart one way, 3 feet 5⅜ inch, and the other way, 2 feet 5⅞ inches; in all 5 feet 6¼ inches. The most rapid growth was from the 33 to the 7th year inclusive—adding 2 inches to the diameter in five years.

Counting from the heart, in periods of fifty years, as shown by the rings, the increase in thickness, measured on the shorter radius, was as follows:

Years.	Inches. Nearest ⅛ Inch.	Years.	Inches. Nearest ⅛ Inch.
50	5⅜	400	⅜
100	1 6-8	450	2⅜
150	1⅜	500	2⅜
200	2 4-8	550	1⅜
250	1⅜	6 0	1
300	⅜		
350	⅜		29 inches

The entire thickness of 5 feet 6¼ inches, (or 66¼ inches), was of course made in 600 years, showing an average increase of diameter of 11-100 of an inch per year, although during a few years the diameter increased more than a third of an inch per year. During the last twenty years of its growth its diameter increased only one-half inch.

From 530 to 600 years the white or sap wood appears; the residue of the tree is reddish.

The average diameter of the tree, inside of the bark, at the different semi-centennial periods was approximately as follows:

		Semi-Cent'l. Increase.	Approximate. Inches.
50 years	12 Inches	12	Inches.
100 years	17 "	5	"
150 years	21 "	4	"
200 years	27 "	6	"
250 years	32 "	5	"
300 years	37 "	5	"
350 years	44 "	7	"
400 years	50 "	6	"
450 years	56 "	6	"
500 years	61 "	5	"
550 years	64 "	3	"
600 years	66¼ "	2¾	"
		66¼	

A small log of the same kind of red cedar, 23 inches diameter inside of the bark, showed 206 rings, or 206 years, showing a considerably slow growth; although, in the early years it grew quite as rapidly as the older tree at the same age. Yet the respective periods were about 400 years apart.

The original survey office might afford to establish an additional observer, to study the growth of the trees on this coast, and elsewhere. Possibly from a great number of observations, carefully collected, some data might be gathered bearing upon the climates of past centuries. There are, doubtless, trees not far from Puget Sound more than a thousand years old.

Your correspondent did not see the tree from which the above mentioned log was cut; but the party who cut it states that the tree contained fifty thousand feet, board measure. What a country! X.

HOW THE BONDS WERE ISSUED.

Senator Patterson's Son Tells a Story About Scott and Miss Markham.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Silas Patterson is a son of Senator Patterson, of South Carolina. Silas knows or pretends to know something about everything that happens in Washington. He tells what the "old man" says and gives the "old man's opinions with such freedom that on several occasions the "old man" has repudiated entirely interviews written by enterprising correspondents on the strength of Silas' representations. Silas is on good terms with all members of the Administration. If an acquaintance meets the young man on the stre et he has almost invariably been "up to see Conkey" (Conkling), who has said so and so, or he has "just had a talk with Bill Evarts, you know." Possibly "Ruthey (Hayes) has sent for him to have a chat on South Carolina matters," or maybe "George McCrary wanted to see him about the condition of affairs in the South."

When the *World* printed the report of the investigation into the corrupt Radical rule in South Carolina Silas confirmed the truth of all the rascality which was found to have occurred under his father's administration, and said that only one-half of the deviltry in the State government had been made public.

A *World* correspondent met Silas near the Treasury Department yesterday. "Hello," said Silas, "I'll have an item for you to morrow. Hayes sent for me to come to the White House this morning. I didn't get up there until after the old man had left for the Soldiers' Home. He left a message for me to come out there and see him, and I went out; but he had a dinner party, and I am to meet him to-morrow morning."

"Where is your father?" inquired the correspondent.

"I don't know positively," was the reply; "but I think he is down near Cape May a-fishing."

"Has Governor Hampton issued a requisition for him on the authorities of Pennsylvania? He was reported to be visiting Simon Cameron not long ago," said the correspondent. "I suppose they want him now that Kimpton has been captured."

"I haven't heard anything about arresting the old man this summer," replied Silas. "I think Hayes would like to see the old gentleman arrested. Chamberlain has been engaged as Kimpton's counsel, I see. Chamberlain is just as bad as Kimpton, but he won't be arrested. Hayes promised to take care of him when Hampton was made Governor. Kimpton, you know, was Financial Agent of South Carolina, Chamberlain was Attorney-General, Scott was Governor and Niles G. Parker was State Treasurer. Kimpton was mixed up in all the financial affairs of South Carolina. I'll never forget one little scene I witnessed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York. It was at the time the Financial Board, composed of those persons I have named, were issuing the fraudulent conversion bonds. They didn't dare to fix up the bonds in South Carolina, so the party went to New York. It is against the law of the State to take the State seal from the State House without an act of the Legislature or an order from the Governor. Old Governor Scott didn't have any sand. He was stimulated by some of the boys until he gave an order for the removal of the seal and it was carried to New York. The Governor was kept at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for two weeks and he was tight on champagne all the time. I remember looking in the Financial Board's parlor at the hotel one evening. Chamberlain, Kimpton, Parker and the Governor were there. Pauline Markham sat by old Scott and every time he signed one of those conversion bonds she would kiss him and affix the State seal to it. In that way about $8,000,000 of those bonds were issued."

"Silas," said the correspondent, "are you sure of the truth of your statements? Is not this tale descended from some of the traditional fictions of Republicanism in South Carolina?"

"Didn't I tell you that I saw it?" said the young man reproachfully, as he strolled off in the direction of the Executive Mansion.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

EPHRAIM WILSON, a Titusville carpenter was sun struck on Wednesday.

JOSEPH KIRKOVER was killed by lightning while at work in his father's brick yard at Titusville on Wednesday.

THE steam grist mill and barn of Rev. A. Getty, at Saltsburg, Indiana county, was destroyed by fire the other night.

MRS. ISAAC SNYDER of Meadville, was drowned on Thursday. Her child fell into a mill-dam, she plunged into the water to save the child and was drowned herself. The child was rescued by a gentlemen.

A RATHER tough story comes from the oil regions in regard to ill treatment to one John Riff employed at Harrett's tannery near Oleon. It is said three ruffians knocked Riff down, robbed him of $15, then one of the trio cut his throat and they all threw the body into the river. The current carried Riff to the shore and he finally succeeded in reaching his home although his windpipe and gullet had been severed. An oil region exchange is responsible for the story.

WM. HILL and W. Boulton, oil pumpers, near Martinsburg, on Thursday built a fire around an empty glycerine can and retired to watch the result, which was that its cork was soon blown out without any apparent explosion. They proceeded up to the fire, and commenced turning the can over, when it exploded with a terrific report. Both men were knocked unconscious. A physician found a very serious wound on the person of Boulton from which he was bleeding freely as well as other severe bruises. Hill received several bad scalp wounds which may yet prove fatal.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

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jul4:d&Wly

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pa., thereto directing me, I will expose for sale by public vendue, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, the 29th day of August, 1878, the lands of which Alexander McDonald Allison died seized, in North Fayette township, county aforesaid, some 2½ miles north of the Pan Handle Railroad, and very convenient to McDonald Station. The farm consists of about 150 acres, contains Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Orchard and Timber; is watered by never failing spring; is underlaid with coal, and for smoothness and fertility of surface is surpassed by few farms in Pennsylvania; the soil is a rich limestone mould, indigenous to blue grass, and adapted to gardening, grain or dairying. One-third of the purchase money will be paid on confirmation, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, &c. Inquire of Mrs. Allison, on the premises; J. N. McDonald, McDonald, Pa.; B. F. Mevey, No. 45 Seventh street, Pittsburgh; Jas Allison, Hookstown, Pa.; the Messrs. Glenn, Noblestown, or the undersigned, near Candor, Pa.

JAS. M. CLARK,
Administrator.
jy13-tau29

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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECond-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street. ap4:tf&W R. MUNROE.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and sure certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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1 Capital Prize		10,000
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1878.

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TERMS FOR CAMPAIGN POST.

From the 11th of July to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION	50c
Clubs of 10 for 40c	$4 00
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Clubs of 40 for 30c	12 00
Clubs of 50 and upwards 25c	12 50
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As the time progresses a *pro rata* price will be taken for campaign subscriptions, expiring at that date.

The Daily Post

Is

DUNBAR IRON WORKS.

Some Idea Given of Their Extent and Capacity.

Ninety Tons of Pig Metal Turned Out Daily With Their Native Ore.

Description of the Blake Rock Crusher and the Blue Spring.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

DESCRIPTION OF THE DUNBAR IRON WORKS.

DUNBAR FURNACE, FAYETTE COUNTY, August 14.—You can reach this place by two lines of railroad, in the same time. The Youghiogheny express, which leaves the Union depot at 8:36 in the morning lands you here at 11:00, and the train on the Connellville road pulls up about the same time. Their tracks are but a few yards apart all the way up from Connellsville; so close that a big tree on one track would blockade the other.

A BIG IMPROVEMENT.

The Dunbar Furnace Company have just completed a new smoke-stack which they claim to be the largest in the country, being 171 feet high. They found it necessary to get out all the heat from the Whitworth stoves. A Whitworth stove is a big thing like a furnace itself, made to heat the air in. Four of these stoves are used on the new stack at Dunbar, each costing twelve thousand dollars. The new furnace stack, 77½ feet high with a twenty foot bosh, has been in use about eighteen months, and when the jacket was cut to make connections with the new stack on last Thursday, the sides of the furnace were found to be as clean and free from wear as if they had been put in yesterday.

The stock in the Dunbar Iron Company is owned principally in Philadelphia. Mr. A. D. DeSaulls is Vice President and General Manager; Mr. Hoggsett, one of the stockholders, assists in the management, whilst Morris Haley bosses the furnace. Messrs. Hoggsett and DeSaulls were both absent, and Morris Haley was too busy with his bare pelted crew to bother much with me.

The men in the sand house of a furnace, seen through the hot fumes of the slag as it rushes out, look like so many demons stirring up the bad place. But they are not devils. Get close up to them and they laugh and talk as if their labor was not any harder than scraping a street on the shady side. The ugly thumping noise, kept up either by the air force pumps or the water pumps, has a deep sound like a stroke on a base drum, but its continuance, together with the heavy exhaust of the engines—I counted six in full pull—gives you an idea that the machinery is doing all that it is able and is groaning under the burden.

CAPACITY OF THE WORKS.

The furnace turns out ninety tons of pig metal each day with their native ore. With Superior ore the run would be 126 tons, Haley informed me. Morris Haley has worked the furnace six years, and talks about it like a man would a favorite horse—about its capacity, etc., and the percentages, etc., and regretting that either Mr. DeSaulls or Mr. Hoggsett were not there to give me figures. DeSaulls was off in Virginia looking up a body of ore, a rich hematite to mix with the native ore mined on their property, and I did not get to see him.

The Dunbar furnace property consists of seven thousand acres of land, upon which they get and make everything they use. They have their own coal, iron ore and limestone; they run a machine shop, a sawmill to make their pit and road cars, and claim to have one of the most complete furnace properties in the United States.

DON'T FEEL THE DEPRESSED TIMES.

They run all through the hard times and spent fifty thousand dollars in repairs. Their new Whitewell stones gives them 36,000 feet of heating surface. When the blast reaches the furnace the air is red hot. It will melt a piece of zinc off, when held up before it, like wax. They can make metal with 25 bushels of coke less per ton than the old way, and have, they think, started on one of their prosperous seasons.

Bullitt and Dickson, the attorneys of Philadelphia are stockholders in the concern, and De Saulls, who came out from there to manage it, is also interested. De Saulls is a Frenchman. His father lately sent him a check for four thousand dollars to come over and see the Exposition *Nationale*, but De Saulls said he didn't care about neglecting the interests he had here for any show. I judge from that Mr. DeS. is pretty well Americanized. It is a maxim with them never to sell their own land to look at other people's, and he appears to have learned that, although very few of them could resist the temptation offered.

THE BLAKE ROCK CRUSHER.

John Smith, the sand man, has his Blake's rock crusher, his own patent grinders, with strap and shovel accompaniment running near the furnace night and day. The way that iron-jawed monster does eat up the dornicks, as fast as two men can throw them into it is not slow. I had often heard of the Blake rock-crusher, and had read of its use at nearly all the quartz mills in the gold and silver regions in the West, but had never seen it. They were all made in Pittsburgh by Robinson, Rea & Co. Old Mr. Blake, when I saw him years ago, was a quiet, nice old man, who looked to me more like one who would invent some nice machinery about a watch than the powerful stone crusher, that could, when driven with the right power, shut its jaws on flint and crush with ease the quartz of the Comstock lode. Smith was running with these machines on a contract for glass sand, also furnace bed sand, and was putting in full time, so busy indeed that he had put up a little shanty alongside his mill, and there he roosts nights and is close at it all day. He is still as strong a Democrat as ever, and thinks the country can't be saved any other way.

THE BLUE SPRING.

Above Smith's sand mill some little distance is a large spring called the blue spring. We went to it and cooled our clappers, for when two Democrats meet they will talk. A fine spring it is. The floods of the creek, Dunbar Creek, have washed great boulders into it. It used to be ten feet deep and as many across, and so clear that you could see every pebble at the bottom of it.

A company was orgasized here some time ago to improve it and obtained a lease of it, but it fell through. That was before Pechin left. Dunbar Creek, upon which the furnace is built, is a very pretty clear stream, which takes its rise and its name from Dunbar's camp, near Uniontown. Pechin is out in Tennessee managing a furnace property near a town called New Pittsburgh. He was very popular with the men here whilst manager. The present managers are too, so far as I could learn. It is a big concern to manage, and must necessarily require great vigilance. "I can tell," said Morris Haley, "if that engine stops five minutes in the middle of the night. But she hasn't bothered me much, she's the best furnace in America, young man, I tell you," and away he went.

J. C.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

STATE OF THE IRON BUSINESS.

DUNBAR, FAYETTE COUNTY, August 16, 1878.—In looking at the production of the Dunbar Furnaces, which is all shipped to Pittsburgh and there purchased by the various mills and foundries to mix with other metal, one is brought to consider the present condition of the iron trade around Pittsburgh, or at distant points where it immediately effects the Pittsburgh market. With the new appliances at Dunbar pig metal can be made for $12 50 per ton. That is the July return.

Whilst there is a large supply of pig metal on the market, much of it is of an inferior quality, being mixed with poor ores and cinder from the rolling mills. The rolling mill men expect metal of a good quality to be scarce in a short time. Of the eight furnaces in and around Pittsburgh, three are idle, and three are making Bessemer pig. Bessemer pig is a quality used by the Bessemer rail mills. The Laughlin furnace is making Bessemer pig and buying a corresponding amount of other pig for the mill use. The Superior ore is used in making Bessemer pig. A Cleveland company has the largest mine of Lake Superior ore, the Republic mines, and they mine and sell to all consumers. A late contract with them is to furnish the Bethlehem Iron Company, on the Lehigh, with 50,000 tons of ore, and another with the Scranton Company for a large amount in making nails and merchant bar iron Bessemer pig is not used. Contracts have been made for Bessemer pig at $19 50 per ton cash, and $20 00 per ton time. This was the price to-day.

A HOPEFUL FEELING.

There is a much better feeling among the rolling mill men in Pittsburgh than of late. In Cleveland where much iron has been manufactured for several years, there is not any being made now. The Union Iron Works are closed, and many think permanently. The Cleveland rolling mills are making nothing but steel. On the Ohio but two mills are running, one at Bridgeport, Ohio, and one at Cincinnati. The Tennessee rolling mills are shut down, and at St. Louis it looks as if the iron business had deserted it. This throws more buyers into the Pittsburgh market than has been there for years, and in many cases they are asking for quantities that a few years ago would have kept all our mills running double turn.

St. Louis, which has been a closer market than Pittsburgh for several years, has bought at least 5,000 tons of iron in the Pittsburgh market already. The wagon and car builders find that they can no longer get their supplies elsewhere and are going to Pittsburgh for their purchases. In many cases the quality has much to do with bringing this trade. Pittsburgh iron men have used but little of the old rail material or inferior metal, and are now reaping the harvest.

The red-short and cold-short iron being mixed makes a neutral iron which is very superior in quality. Of the thirty-three rolling mills in Pittsburgh but ten have furnaces. The others purchase whatever make of pig iron suits their trade, and they have all of them experimented more than will ever be known or credited to them.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

The Manufacturers Association of the Northwest have issued a circular explaining the visit of the Mexican Minister to Chicago. The Association differs from any one lately heard of, inasmuch as it numbers among its members shoemakers, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, glass-blowers, and men of almost every calling. The diversity of occupations has in an association a resulting advantage. There are many important points of interest common to all the various branches of manufacturing, such as the employment of labor, the supplies of materials used in common, the intelligent presentation of their interests to the managers of transportation lines, the proper influence upon local and national legislation affecting manufacturing interest, and the matter of the development of trade with such countries as have been opened up to active commercial relations, and many other subjects in which a community of interest is readily apparent.

The Chicago people are a pushing set and the efforts of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade to have the Mexican Minister lecture before it should be seconded by all who wish to see the old city thrive.

THE COAL TRADE IN EUROPE.

One thing generally astonishes me in the mining and manufacturing districts, when talking to the men, and that is the scraps of accurate information which they get and circulate. None of them can tell you just where they heard of it, but it is generally laid down to the newspapers. They can tell you about the present condition of the British coal trade, and the prospects of the iron business more accurately than you have any idea of. They know now that the coal trade of England, above all others, is in a very depressed state, that the miners are not working more than three or four days in the week, while their wages are lower than they have been for years. The future in England in the iron and coal trade is anything but promising, and this makes it serious for all parties concerned.

The coal trade of Western Germany is also reported to be in a condition of hopeless depression. For forty years coal has not been so cheap as at present. The result of the operations in the Belgian mines is also wretched. They gather this information from the *London Mining Journal*, the *Colliery Guardian* and the *Iron and Coal Trade Review*, copies of which are taken through the different works.

THE QUESTION OF WAGES.

The wages paid in the North of England iron mills, as published in one of these journals lately, looked to be very low to American eyes. Puddling gray iron and mixtures per ton $2 01; prize money per week for full heats, 61 cents; prize money per shift to under-hands for full heats, 12 cents. Heating rails, large mills; per ton, 33 cents; heating rails, small mills, per ton, 42 cents; reheating rails, large mills, per ton, 16 cents. Rolling rails, large mills, per ton, 42 cents; rolling rails, small mills, per ton, 54 cents. Laborers, mills and forges, per shift, 67 cents; laborers, blast furnaces, per shift, 73 cents.

J. C.

GRANT AND KEY.

The Ticket that Brother Tyner is Predicting.

[Washington Post of Saturday.]

In talking with some personal friends of his recent trip to Europe and what he had seen, Assistant Postmaster General Tyner remarked that he had conversed with several leaders of the Grant movement, and that they are in dead earnest in pushing the "old man" for the race. He said that the choice of a man for the second place on the ticket had embarrassed the Grant managers a good deal until the name of General Key was suggested, when it was adopted at once. The theory is that the nomination of General Key will catch Conservative men in the South, a class of voters for which the Grant ticket will make special efforts. According to Mr. Tyner, General Key has been informed of the distinguished honor in store for him, and his present tour is an electioneering expedition in behalf of Grant and Key.

Wagon Works Destroyed.

The Pittsburgh Wagon Works, located at the corner of Beaver avenue and Locust street, in Manchester, Allegheny, were totally destroyed by fire on the 16th, involving a loss of $33,300. There was no insurance on the works. Four dwelling houses were also more or less burned and damaged by water, so that the total loss will reach about $35,000. The blaze was visible from almost any point in the two cities, and occasioned immense excitement.

WASHINGTON.

How Hayes Practices the Civil Service Reform Policy.

The Interesting Correspondence Between Him and Longworth.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES RELATIVE TO THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION ACT.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The *Post* to-morrow will say in relation to the omission from the Sundry Civil bill, heretofore alleged to be accidental, of the whole section of the Hot Springs reservation act: "That a detective was detailed to follow up the matter, and it is now rumored that this detective has made startling disclosures, involving two members of Congress and two clerks who assisted in the enrollment of the bill. A money consideration is suggested."

THE TROUBLE WITH SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Attorney General Yaumans of South Carolina, arrived to-day for the purpose of seeing Attorney General Devens. He delivered a personal message to the President from Governor Hampton. Attorney General Yaumans wishes to lay before the department all the facts relating to the conflict of authority between South Carolina and the United States Government. He said there is a mistaken impression altogether in the North in regard to that case. The people of South Carolina have no intention or desire to resist the authority of the general government. The controversy is purely a judicial one, and one of jurisdiction. General Yaumans says if there was no law to prevent it, Kimpton would be taken to South Carolina and required to testify concerning alleged frauds in that State. Gen. Youmans left to night to see Attorney General Devens, who is east.

In the case of Hans Hogland vs. Northeastern Pacific Railroad Company, the Secretary of the Interior has decided that the grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company attaches to lands acquired under the Sisseton and Wahpeton treaty (outside of the reservation), they having been acquired prior to the definite location of the road and that the settlement of claims upon the granted sections were excluded by the sixth section of the act of July 2d, 1864, making the grant to the Company. The decision determines the right to a large tract in the wheat lands of Dakota. The Hogland settlement on these lands was in violation of law and treaty obligations, the Indian title not having been extinguished at the time of settlement thereon and the withdrawal for the Company having preceded the extinction of the Indian title.

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY STARTSON A TWO MONTHS' JAUNT.

The Postmaster General, accompanied by Mrs. Key and a few Postoffice officials, left to-night for Watkins Glen and Niagara Falls. The party will visit Cleveland and make a general tour of the West, possibly extending the trip to California. The Postmaster General will be absent about two months. General Tyner will act as Postmaster General during his absence.

The Secretary of War has made a favorable response to the petition from Memphis for a supply of tents to shelter poor people in the country, although, as he states, there is no law for such a proceeding other than the law of humanity. The telegram of Postmaster Thompson of Memphis, gives great satisfaction.

THE PARDON BUSINESS.

Judge Grey, Pardon Clerk in the Attorney General's office, received yesterday from District Attorney Woodford of New York, a recommendation in the matter of the application for a pardon of Michael Tobin, the West Point soldier, recently convicted of murdering Peter Albers. Tobin's petition for pardon was signed among others by the jury which convicted him, and forwarded to the Attorney General. He referred it to Governor Woodford. It is understood that he recommended a commutation of the sentence of death to imprisonment for life, but as the case has not been acted on, or yet even referred to the President, Judge Grey refuses to say what General Woodford does recommend. Tobin is sentenced to be hung on the 20th of September. The business of issuing pardons will be rather light for the next month, as the President and Attorney General will both be out of the city for some time.

AN ARMY OFFICER DISMISSED.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The President has approved the sentence of Lieutenant Maxwell, who was dismissed from the army and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for selling fraudulent vouchers for his pay account. Maxwell is the special agent of the department who went to Florida and helped the Republicans engineer what they called a fair count. Prior to the inauguration he went to Columbus and made Mr. Hayes believe that there was a plot to assassinate him, and he was allowed to accompany Mr. Hayes to Washington. On inauguration day he went down to the Capitol, followed the President's carriage to the Capitol, and, coming up the avenue, he patrolled in front of the carriage, watching for would-be-assassins. He struck a man in the face, near the head of the avenue, who pressed near the carriage, and informed Mr. Hayes afterwards that that was the chief conspirator, and that his timely action alone saved his life. The President rewarded Mr. Maxwell by appointing him a lieutenant in the army.

THE HAYES-LONGWORTH MATTER.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—It is suggested by several prominent Democrats residing here that John Thompson would make a very wise expenditure on behalf of the Democracy if he have printed and extensively circulated the correspondence between President Hayes and Judge Longworth, wherein the President urges the latter, in quite a diplomatic way, to accept the Congressional nomination in the First Ohio District at the hand of the Republicans. It is clearly a violation of his Executive Civil Service Reform Order No. 1, and will go a good way toward establishing the very generally accepted theory that the order was issued to have only the effect of sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS.

Receiving Teller Underwood, of the Redemption Agency, furnishes the following in regard to the $5 counterfeits on the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Pa., which shows how widely it is circulated, and how easy it is even for bank tellers to be deceived regarding the genuineness of a note.

The first counterfeit was received at the Redemption Agency on the 22d of last September, since which over eighty have been received. This counterfeit has been received from thirty-six cities and towns and twenty-four States. Its detection is a matter of certainty, as so far not one has been seen with the correct charter number, which is 1,219, which is printed across the face of the note in large red figures.

The counterfeiters in this case did not know the significance of the charter number, as twenty-three numbers have appeared on this note, and ten notes have been branded, but have a higher number than 2,800, while the highest number on any genuine bank note is 2,391.

TOM YOUNG AND HAYES.

And Their Ideas About Running for Congress in Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Information from Cincinnati comes to the effect that ex-Governor Tom Young is not so anxious to run for Congress, now Banning is defeated for renomination. It is said that Young prides himself upon his popularity, and the fact that he ran nearly four thousand votes ahead of his ticket in 1875, when he was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, with President Hayes for Governor, has never ceased to be a matter of profound satisfaction with him, and his greatest incentive to run for Congress is removed by Banning's defeat. Banning has in six years beaten the three strongest men the Republicans of that district could put against him—namely, ex-Gongressmen Stevenson, President Hayes and Stanley Matthews, and has bragged that he could beat any one that could be nominated. Young was anxious to try it with him, and the Democrats were wise enough to see that Banning would be a slow candidate against Young, especially when it was supposed that the entire regular army would throw its influence for the latter. Young has a lucrative law practice, but is a man of extravagant habits, and would lose money by coming to Congress, and his friends say he is not at all anxious now to become a candidate. He would sacrifice a great deal to defeat the man who had defeated Hayes and Matthews, and his pride was his principle incentive. It is understood, too, that the President does not favor Young's candidacy, but prefers a man named Kessler, who is the father-in-law of Amor Smith, whom the President recently appointed Collector at Cincinnati. Congressman Foster is quoted as saying that "the President isn't a very ardent Young man."

POLITICAL.

The National Party in New York in a Bad Way.

A Ringing Platform Adopted by the Tennessee Democracy.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 17.—The Democratic State Convention which assembled yesterday, adopted a platform setting forth the country's grievance in forcible language.

The resolutions trace to Republican rule all the evils complained of. The financial policy pursued by the Republican party is characterized as tending to add to the burdens of the people. The Republican party is accused of gross inconsistency; with breaking faith with the people; with violation of the most solemn promises. The entire management of the Treasury Department is reviewed, and the Administration charged with wilfully misleading the people, and pursuing a policy that adds to the burdens of the people. The Republican Administration is rebuked as being in the interest of the few and against the many. It has paralyzed all industrial pursuits; has destroyed the value of all our property; has deprived labor of employment and reward; has impoverished and bankrupted the country; has denied the poor an opportunity to earn their bread; has filled the land with unrest, discontent and agitation, the immediate predecessors of revolutionary resistance to oppression, injustice and wrong for these crimes against humanity and good government.

We denounce the Radical Republican party as unworthy of the trust and confidence and faith of a patriotic people. As representatives of the Democratic party, we congratulate the people that a party has at last won a victory for them over radical rule. We demand the adoption of a constitutional provision prohibiting a State forever from borrowing money and issuing bonds, except such as may be issued in compromise of the present debt. We demand a reduction of the fees of officers in conformity to the general shrinkage of values and the stringency of the times, and the adoption of a maximum standard in all fees in excess to go into the county treasury for the use of the schools. We further demand the passage of a lien law which shall be just alike to the laborer in the payment of his wages, and to the mechanic and the owner.

Resolved, Further that this Convention indorse the wisdom and patriotism of the administration of Governor James D. Porter.

The Convention then put in nomination candidates for Governor, and after taking seven ballots adjourned.

MARKS NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

The Convention at 2:30 P. M. to-day, on the twenty-second ballot nominated Judge Albert S. Marks of Franklin county, for Governor. The nominee is the present Chancellor of the Fourth Chancery Division having just been elected for a term of eight years.

DISASTROUS SPLIT AMONG THE NEW YORK NATIONALS.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The Harmonizing Committee appointed at the Syracuse Convention to look after "the National Greenback and Labor party of New York county, and to select one man from each Congressional district for a place on the State Committee," is trying to effect a compromise between the half dozen factions led in various interests. The task is a hard one.

Yesterday the Committee met, with M. M. Copp of Rochester in the chair. Among the members were National representatives from different parts of the State, nearly all of them candidates for office. The turbulent element seemed in the majority at the meeting. There were several propositions of settlement, but none of them suited all the leaders, and much confusion reigned. Peter Cooper was mentioned as a supporter of the Shupe faction, but Shupe did not gain much from this backing. Those who attempted to speak were broken in upon savagely, and after several hours of wrangling the meeting adjourned without result. The Nationals of this county are also implacables.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

DETROIT, MICH., August 17.—The Democrats of the First Congressional district had their Convention at Dearborn this afternoon, and by unanimous vote renominated Gen. Williams for Congress.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 17.—The Democrats of the Sixth Congressional district nominated B. B. Lewis. G. W. Hewitt is the present Congressman.

ESSEX JUNCTION, VT., August 17.—The Third district Greenback Convention nominated Bradley Barlow for Governor.

A Southerner Who Sees the Point.

[Congresman Chalmers of the Mississippi "Shoestring" District.]

Since I have been called upon by the press for an expression of opinion, I will answer fearlessly on this, as on all occasions. I believe, after having submitted the question ourselves to the arbitrament of the sword, we should abide the result. I do not yield to any man in the State in my hero worship of Mr. Davis. He is to me the embodiment of the Confederate cause, and I respect his right, whenever he chooses to exercise it, of defending and perpetuating its cruths. The use Radicals may make of it has no terrors for me. On the other hand, I respect the rights of others to complain if they believe the declaration of Mr. Davis to be untimely and hurtful. Secession is to me a dead issue, and as we were taught on the battle field to leave our dearest relatives and friends unnoticed while we pressed on to victory, so now I study to look to the living present, and not to the dead past, however dear it may have been.

No child can sleep soundly while suffering with Colic or from Teething. Remove the cause by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Only 25 cents per bottle.

THE ERRETT TRICK.

Our Guy, the Handsome M. D., Laid on the Shelf.

A New Series of Primaries and Four New Conventions Ordered.

The "Harmonizers'" Report Ignored and the Disaffected Candidates

Ordered to Again Take the Field and Spend Their Money a Second Time.

A Committee Meeting at Which Confusion, Disorder and Profanity Reigned Supreme.

[From The Daily Post of August 19.]

The Republican County Committee met on Saturday afternoon to consider the broils within the Republican ranks in Allegheny county. The meeting was the most disorderly, most turbulent, most profane and most disgraceful committee meeting ever held within the boundaries of Allegheny county. Confusion, disorder and profanity reigned supreme during most of the session. About the only action taken was the adoption of a resolution directing Errett and McCandless for Congress; Rowand and McGunnegle for Clerk of Courts and Richardson and Graham for Recorder to take the field a second time, and a second time to put up their money to secure the nominations. This was done by ordering a new series of primary elections and directing that four more Conventions shall be held. The primaries will be held on Saturday, September 7th, and the Conventions on Tuesday, September 10th. This was virtually a trick of Errett and his friends on our Guy, and will most probably lay the ambitious M. D. on the shelf. The other results will probably be the retiring of Richardson and Rowand. But, without further speculation as to the results, we proceed to give the detailed report of the meeting. Here it is:

GETTING READY FOR BUSINESS.

The meeting was held in one of the court rooms, and half an hour before the time appointed the room was pretty well filled and sweltering hot. Shortly after two o'clock Judge Fetterman advanced to the judges' desk and, quietly tapping the green baize covering with his knuckles, attempted to call the assemblage to order. The gentle rapping was heard by probably half a dozen attendants, among who was Cussewago Onslow. Now Jeems is well known to be a heavy weight in avoirdupois as well as in matters political, and is almost as well known to carry an immense hickory cane on which to support his immense adipose. Upon hearing the gentle tapping Jeems turned upon Chairman Fetterman a look of commiseration, mingled with a slight degree of disgust, and quietly handed up his ponderous walking club, with the remark: "Now you are ready for business." The Chairman profited by the hint, commenced a lively tatoo on the desk, and in a short time thereafter the throng of patriots and statesmen had become moderately quiet. Sundry preliminary business was dispensed with and some dry business was transacted in short order.

THE FIRST HITCH.

The first hitch occurred on the question of substitutions. Numerous persons had their names enrolled in the places of absent members, and after which the thing became monotonous. Then several members kicked against further temporary substitutes and just a little fuss ensued. Josiah Cohen squarely argued that all substitutes should be allowed or those already made should be annulled, and thinking it better that at least one transaction of the day should be on the square, the committee sustained Mr. Cohen by cancelling the names added. Billy Boyce, a voluble Allegheny saloon keeper, now dipped in his oar for the seventh time and was a seventh time retired to the background by Murray McClung offering a motion that the vote should be be taken by calling the yeas and nays on the adoption of the "harmonizers" report in relation to the disaffected candidates. Just a few of those inclined to "jook" the question were present and these few loudly objected to the motion, which however finally it was carried. Then Boyce again sprang to the front with the sensible motion that each committeeman should advance to a point in front of the Secretaries' desk when voting so that there could be no "cheatery" as Mr. Boyce expressed it; so that no one could know the "wrong man was not votin'" as he very considerately elaborated to benefit the dull comprehension of the committeemen.

GEN. NEGLEY RECEIVES THE FIRST KNOCK DOWN.

Gen. Negley, Dr. J. Guy's right hand man, now received some attention. He offered a motion which provided in substance that all the Ciceros of the honorable body—the very honorable body—who were anxious to display their oratorical powers on the momentous questions of the report should send in their names to the Chairman, who should call upon them to ventilate their views in the order received, or in such other order as his fancy might dictate. This was deemed a brilliant idea by the Demosthenes-like members of the committee, but one blunt member showed his disgust at the conception by moving, in a contemptuous manner, to lay General Negley's motion on the table. The disgusted committeeman's motion was adopted, Gen. Negley's motion was, therefore, tabled, and the General received his first knockdown.

NEW MOVEMENT SPRUNG.

Alderman Davy Smith of Allegheny, a staunch Graham man, now submitted a resolution providing that the great party of moral ideas should hold a second series of primary elections on Saturday, September 7th; that the delegates elected on that day should meet in four separate Conventions on Tuesday, September 10th, to nominate candidates for Recorder, Clerk of Courts, Congress in the Twenty-second district, Congress in the Twenty-third district, and finally providing that the nominees of the new Conventions shall be considered the regular nominees of the Republican party. This totally ignored the report of the Committee of Seven, as well as the disgraceful Republican rows held some months since, and of course gave rise to something of a "kick." The proposition was entirely new and unexpected to the vast majority of attendants, and they couldn't understand it. Only the men intimately acquainted with the inner workings of the Republican machine knew it was coming, and the bulk of the McCandless men even failed to realize that the dates given were the identical dates fixed upon in May by the Errett portion of the County Committee for the Errett Convention. A little hurricane—a hub-bub compared with after proceedings—arose over this new proposition but the little storm was presently abated and the Secretaries commenced the call of yeas and nays on a motion to table Smith's resolution.

NOT CARRIED OUT—MISTAKEN VOTES.

When the roll calling was commenced a great crowd wedged itself in against the Secretaries' desk, most of whose constituents or elements, we had better say, had no lawful business in the room at all, not being members of the committee. For this reason, possibly, the Chairman failed to enforce Boyce's motion, and scarcely a dozen members were in the front when voting. Alderman Smith's resolution had been read some half a dozen times, and the motion to table it was stated and re-stated time upon time. Still numerous thick-headed committeemen, or perhaps they were only attendants, could not get either the meaning of the resolution or the effect of the motion through their wool. In consequence, there were continuous cries of "Read it again," "What's the motion?" while lots of members voted "aye" who wanted to vote "no," and many others voted "no" who would have given their week's allowance of whisky to vote "aye," simply because such a style of voting would have entitled them to a month's allowance of the fiery liquid from sundry gentlemen who had big axes to grind.

"Jeems" Onslow, who held the roll and called the names, quickly became disgusted at the frequent interruptions, and muttering some unintelligible sentences about the "pig headedness of some committeemen," gladly surrendered the list to Prothonotary Kennedy, whose clear and distinct articulation accelerated the business considerably. When the list had been finished nearly a score of persons claimed that they had not voted, and the names of such were called a second time. This gave opportunity to different "bull-dozers" to get in a second vote, and the opportunity was most dutifully embraced. Then the thick-headed members wanted to change their votes, having by this time found out their mistake. Such proceedings consumed some ten minutes, when Prothonotary Kennedy also grew disgusted, and moved, while others were still demanding privilege to vote, that the Secretaries conclude the count. The latter officials took the hint and plunged into the figures.

WHAT THE ROLL CALL SHOWED.

Calling a roll is the tedious process but in this case was far more tedious than usual. The reporter sought the reason. He glanced over the roll and while the secretaries were counting the vote counted the names on the list. There were precisely 622 names there, twice as many as the rules of the party allow. But the reason for putting this immense number of names on the committee is transparent. There were different men in certain election precincts who demanded a place on the committee and to prevent any kicking over the traces all discontents were added to the body either as Vice Presidents or as subcommitteemen. But the call showed also that many of the most respectable citizens whose names are on the list were not present, while it showed also that there was an immense number of Radical workers who were afraid to face the issue. These were the "jukers" as politicians call them. Finally the Secretaries concluded their count and handed the same to Chairman Fetterman who read off the result as follows:

For tabling Smith's resolution	123
Against tabling the resolution	139
Total number of votes cast	262
Members on the committee	622
"Jukers" and other absentees	360

THE FUN COMMENCES.

So the resolution was not tabled, was still before the Convention and as the vote showed was very likely to be adopted in place of the "Harmonizers'" report. The McCandless leaders by this time had fully comprehended the nature of the resolution, realized that discussion upon it was now in order and our Guy's friends rushed to the front. Gen. Negley who had edged his way up to the Chairman's desk and shouting at the top of his voice said:

Gen. Negley—The resolution is divisible Allegheny members have no right to vote on the Twenty-third Congressional fight—

A Voice—You're a "kicker."

This was the signal for an uproar from the Errett crowd, and the confusion and din which followed was deafening. The McCandless faction, too, thought their time had come, and added to the noise by bellowing "Hear Gen. Negley," "Let him speak," and such expressions as loudly as their lungs would admit. M. L. Malone, who had been added to the committee as a Vice President, jumped upon his chair and yelled lustily for the acceptance of the report as prepared by the seven distinguished gentlemen of the sub-committee. He could not understand why it should be objected to, and he regarded it as the ablest State paper written since the days of Thomas Jefferson. While Malone was distributing his metaphors a dozen other orators were at work in different parts of the room, and the rabble who had now got hold of the organization were moving about like sea waves in a tempest.

"IN A SEA OF TROUBLE."

A prominent manufacturer who dips much in politics also jumped upon his chair and commenced yelling more lustily than all the yellers. He soon attracted the attention of the rabble, and while he was speaking all eyes were turned upon him.

Harry Oliver—We are in a sea of trouble. We have two candidates for several offices and scarcely enough votes to elect one. We may as well face the inevitable. But we should consult the good of the party. The different candidates said they will not withdraw. The Committee on Harmony stepped in and decided, but they are still in the field. Now I say that a candidate who is not willing to go again into the fight and contest his strength with his opponent is not fit to be voted for by the Republican Convention. I say the proper way to do is for all the candidates for disputed offices to go again into the field, and it my friend (Errett) can not be nominated I shall accord hearty support to the victor. (Applause.)

Gen. Negley—The gentleman has no right to inter—

A Voice—Get down. Shut up.

At this juncture the tumult was renewed and the General's words were lost to his nearest neighbors. He still held his position beside Chairman Fetterman, while that gentleman kept pounding on the table with Onslow's hickory club until the blows sounded like the reports of miniature cannon. Presently better order was restored and business resumed.

Gen. Negley—We want no gag law here.

Groans and hisses followed this declaration.

Gen. Negley—I have heard such cries before, but they were on the Confederate side.

This declaration was followed by another uproar, such as was never before heard within the halls of the Court House.

Gen. Negley—You may decide this question now but the people will decide in November.

A Committeeman—If Gen. Negley is going to take up the whole afternoon of this Convention, say so.

Again the din and roar were renewed and the General, seeing that the patriots, the representatives of the party of moral ideas would not hear him, yielded to the clamor and retired.

A GAME THAT DIDN'T WORK.

Finally, Chairman Fetterman, by diligent pounding and loud talking, made himself heard, and announced that the vote would be taken on the motion to adopt Alderman Smith's resolution. Amidst the hub-bub he put the motion, and the greatest noise was on the affirmative side. He decided the motion carried.

A voice—That won't do. It's a put up job. Fraud.

The McCandless men again felt that their time was here, and took up the cry. A roar and racket followed which beggars all description. "You know that's a fraud," "A *viva voce* vote was decided upon," "You're helping Errett," and similar cries were heard all over the room. While the confusion was at its height, one of Graham's men jumped upon a table, and then yelled

B. C. Christy—So far as I am concerned, and the man I represent (Graham), we are not afraid to go into the fight.

ERRETT'S AND RICHARDSON'S FORCES BOTH IN THE RABBLE.

A Voice—We want no electioneering here.

Graham's opponents, the Richardson men, felt that it was their chance now, and the expression given led them into the rabble. They entered it with a will, and were joined by the Errett faction, who surmised that Christy was against them. The confusion that followed was wonderful to behold. Babylon would have been nowhere for noise. Scarcely a word was intelligible. In a minute or two many of the patriots had yelled themselves out of wind, and then could be heard above the noise words falling from Christy's lips such as "gag law," "packed commit—," etc. All the while his jaws were rapidly going like a mill hopper. The raps from Chairman Fetterman could now and then be heard and presently the rabble had actually yelled itself hoarse. Some of the loudest-mouthed statesmen had lost their wind and when the noise had presently subsided could be heard grasping for breath like a stag at bay. Then also was heard

Chairman Fetterman—I declared the motion carried, but was at fault. The yeas and nays must be called according to previous action. The yeas and nays will be called.

The Chairman had not concluded until Mr. Christy who was still upon a table had again commenced talking and up rose "Jeams" Onslow who commenced wildly gesticulating, and shouting till his face was as red as the combs of a game rooster, for the uproar was renewed as soon as Christy renewed. In the meantime Harry Oliver edged his way to the Secretary's table, and jumping upon it repeated Onslow's point to the effect that Christy, who had been in the Legislature, knew he was out of order, since the yeas and nays had been called. Oliver's speech received attention, but when Christy attempted to answer, the noise was renewed. As Oliver had been heard, and the same privilege was denied Christy, Graham's forces now put in their best licks. They were also joined by the McCandless men, and the uproar that followed was simply frightful. Among the noisiest of the crowd was Sam Mawhinney, one of our Guy's firemen, who combatted the theories of the Errett men, and took the position that McCandless was one of the greatest men since the days of Mad Anthony Wayne.

THE SHORT HAIRED FRATERNITY.

Committeeman Ayres—Put that short haired fellow out.

Mawhinney, the short haired man—Your'e not a Republican. Your'e a bolt—

A voice—You're a s— of a b—.

R. H. Lee—Who has charge of this Convention?

Prothonotary Kennedy—The Convention will turn out like the other held in this room. (Clerk of Courts.)

While these gentlemen could be heard by those in close proximity the other committeemen were still lustily yelling, and among them was heard a voice "put out those short haired fellows, they have got hold of the meeting and it looks more like a Donnybrook Fair than an assemblage of American citizens." By this time the din and tumult exceeded that in the Commissioners' Convention of May, and knocked the spots off the boisterous Convention from which Graham bolted. Cries were heard, "Where! oh where is the Law and Order Society," and loud calls were made for Zzdoc Street. "Here's your picturesque history of Ireland," shouted a short haired boy in the crowd, who espied William Griffin, a prominent National, quietly canvassing for his work. "Put out that boy," shouted a red haired chap, who had evidently two or three schooners aboard, and who in his maudlin condition imagined the boy was making all the noise. "Order, order, demanded Chairman Fetterman, Mr. Christy has the floor and must be heard."

"He's a kicker," yelled an Eighth ward statesman, "he busted the Recorder's Convention, and furnished chin music for the Citizens' meeting three weeks ago," and thus it went from bad to worse until the rabble had again nearly exhausted itself.

Mr. Christy had in the meantime been talking, but now and then stopped for breath, so that he was comparatively fresh compared with most of the statesmen. Such of his remarks as were heard were to the effect that Graham was willing to go before another Convention and would win in the end. His last sentence was heard in full, as follows: "That's all I have got to say, and I would stay to say it till h—ll had broke loose."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The confusion was abated as quickly as Christy had stopped and then a country delegate named McAdams arose to argue against new conventions. He said the farmers could not attend, and a member yelled "substitute your wives." The countryman was soon choked off and the roll call was proceeded with. In the meantime many members had left the room, seeing that the Errett-Graham forces now had everything their own way. The vote was announced as follows: Ayes, 153; nays, 52. Total vote, 205, out of 632 members. The resolution was decided carried, and the committee adjourned.

WHAT THE CANDIDATES SAY.

The reporter yesterday interviewed the different candidates concerned and their friends, to learn that they will all most probably abide by the decision of the Committee. Rowand and McCandless both said they would consult their friends before determining. This showed that they had not sufficient grit in themselves to remain in the field, and their friends with but one or two unimportant exceptions felt that they must take the field a second time as the committee ordered.

DON'S VISIT.

The Cameron Clans in Conference Over Cameronian Confusion.

Dick of Meadville, and Osmer of Venango, Hither for Advice.

Poor Progress in Unmixing the Allegheny County Mix.

Recorder Quay and the Radical County Committee having failed to adjust the difficulties in the Republican ranks in this county, Senator Don Cameron arrived here Tuesday to try his hand at soothing ruffled feelings. He came fresh with instructions from R. W. Mackey, and loaded down with money. The Senator was accompanied by his young bride, but she continued her journey to Cleveland, and the son of his father was at full liberty to consult with the local Radical leaders. By some strange coincidence Col. Samuel B. Dick, of Meadville, Republican candidate for Congress in the Crawford, Butler and Mercer district, and J. H. Osmer of Venango, Republican candidate for Congress in the Forty-sixth district—Erie, Venango and Warren counties—also appeared in the city yesterday and were closeted with Cameron, Rutan and others for a time. But of the troubles which beset the two gentlemen from northern districts we shall speak further along.

MOTLEY CROWD—DON'S CALLERS.

Don was taken in tow by Postmaster Anderson and Collector Rutan and circulated freely about the streets. At one time in the day he was seen standing on Smithfield street, and with him were Russell Errett and Rutan to represent the former; City Attorney Bigelow and Gen. Negley, both McCandless men; Dave Kirk, the Greenback candidate, and one or two others. Certainly a motley crowd this.

Most of the day was spent by the distinguished visitor in Collector Rutan's office, which still keeps up its reputation as the room where political trickery is conceived and planned. Errett, Rutan, Postmaster Anderson, Fred Magee, Judge Fetterman, Arch Rowand, Ralph Richardson, Miles Humphrey, Gen. Negley, City Attorney Bigelow and others leaders in the Republican ranks were there during the day. We had almost forgotten to mention that Hugh McNeill, fresh from the rufled meeting of the Workhouse managers also appeared there in the afternoon and possibly other Republican legislative candidates called to show their homage to their chief But these were not all the gentlemen wanted in the office, for several were summoned thither who refused to go.

SCHEMES SUBMITTED.

Various were the schemes suggested for getting our Guy, Richardson and Rowand out of the track, but all to no purpose. To a couple of the candidates the big chiefs offered half the salary of their competitors and an assurance that the nomination would certainly be given to them the next time. Even these big inducements failed, however. Rowand, the candidate for Clerk of Courts, positively announced that he would remain in the field as a Republican candidate and Richardson was just as determined to run for Recorder. Miles Humphreys is a firm friend to Richardson and the gentlemen played on Miles a while, but all to no purpose. The "puddler statesman" will do his level best for Ralph. As Richardson and Rowand are determined to run, the "Statesmen" will direct their efforts to Graham and McGunnegle The latter can be easily swung, but Graham not so easily, and as they are willing to abide by the action of the committee, the great party of moral ideas would stultify itself by "going back on them." Probably there will be made more munificent offers to-day in the cases of the county candidates.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT.

Radical leaders do not frequently unbosom themselves for Democratic edification, and just what shape the suggestions took in relation to the squabble of Errett and our Guy we are not prepared to say. The negotiations were with those whom Dr J. Guy calls his friends and we heard it whispered that Guy "was ignored entirely; that he was only a figure head any how." That was the identical expression if the reporter's memory is to be trusted. But then Guy has a host of friends, or rather Errett and Cameron together have a host of enemies among some local big chiefs, those about City Hall for instance, and Don will find them a troublesome crowd to manage. There was talk of pulling off Errett in favor of either John R. McCune or Chas. Meyran, but Judge Fetterman says this story was incorrect. Just who visited Mr. Cameron from his sworn supporters in the coming Senatorial contest, otherwise known as the Republican Legislative ticket, the reporter failed to learn. But a word concerning the

TROUBLES IN THE CRAWFORD DISTRICT.

The trouble apprehended by Colonel Dick in his district is from Judge S. Newton Pettis, of Meadville and friends of the latter. These charge that Colonel Dick and his friends fought John J. Henderson in the recent contest for Judge in Crawford, when Hon. Pearson Church the Democratic candidate carried off the honors. Accordingly when Dick announced himself for Congress, Henderson and his friends threw their undivided support to Judge Pettis who was also a candidate for the nomination. Henderson's friends were getting in telling work against Dick, who is the exponent of Cameronism in that section. But during the hotest of the battle Pettis was quickly summoned to Washington by the "powers that be" and was there promised a first class appointment by Hayes, the appointment to come in a short time. He accordingly withdrew from the contest. Thompson of Butler found it convenient to be in Pittsburgh while the Republican conferees were in session, and Dick was nominated. That was some time ago. Judge Pettis is still looking for his appointment, while the Henderson clique are still piqued at Dick. Pettis may be left out in the cold entirely, and it is doubtless to have some sop thrown to Pettis as well as to have some measure proposed to quiet Henderson that Col. Dick is in Pittsburgh now.

THE ERIE FIGHT.

The troubles of J. H. Osmer of Venango, are somewhat similiar. Hon. W. W. Reed and Hon. Lewis F. Watson of Erie, were candidates for the Radical nomination in this district—the Forty-sixth—but at the nominating convention first held at Corry and subsequently at Franklin, composed of 151 delegates, neither could secure a majority, and hence J. H. Osmer, the candidate of Venango county, was ultimately taken by the Erie delegates supporting him Subsequently the Erie County Republican Committee met and after a spirited discussion a resolution was adopted censuring the Erie county delegates who voted for Osmer as their second choice, and a resolution was also adopted declaring against Mr. Osmer and in favor of Mr. Reed. The action was based upon the violation of instructions by a portion of the Erie county delegates in casting their votes for Mr. Osmer in preference to Mr. Reed. The latter was, therefore, claimed to be the rightful candidate and cordially invited to enter the field. His decision has not yet been announced. Mr. Osmer wanted Cameron's influence and Rutan's too to have Mr Reed decline to run. The result of the conference in regard to these two Congressional districts was not learned.

A COMMA, as Lord Bacon illustrates in one of his idolas, often conveys a very wrong impression. Thus—James Fenimore, Cooper.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pa. R. R.	32¾	32¾	2,458
Reading	16½	16⅝	2,509
P., Titus. & Buf.	3¾	4	100
Lehigh Valley	39	39¼	....
U. Cos of N. J.	126¼	127	....
Cen. T.	38½	38⅞	.....
Allegheny V'y 7-30s	107	108	....
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. 7s	88½	88¾	.....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Gold steady at 100¼. Borrowing rates 1¼@2 per cent Governments somewhat irregular. Railroad bonds steady. State bonds quiet. The railway and miscellaneous speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day passed through some marked fluctuations. At the opening of business there was a heavy tone to speculation, growing out of a general disposition to sell nearly the entire list. As a result there was a decline of 1¼@2 per cent., in which Morris & Essex, Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Granger shares were most conspicuous. In the afternoon the market was firmer, and prices advanced ¼@2½ per cent., the latter Morris & Essex. The entire market participated in this improvement, which was maintained until near the close, when there was a partial reaction.

Transactions aggregated 123,000 shares, of which 1,200 were New York Central, 7,600 Erie, 22,000 Lake Shore, 1,500 Wabash, 9,200 Northwest common, 16,000 preferred, 11,000 St. Paul common, 12,000 preferred, 22,000 Lackawanna, 4,500 Michigan Central, and 4,000 Union Pacific.

Close—Money closed easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. Customs receipts $421,000. Clearings, $7,317,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $89,000. Sterling Exchange bankers' bills, 484; sight exchange on New York 488½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	107¾	5-20s,'65	102½
5-20s,'67	105¼	5-20s,'68	107½
New 5s	106¼	New 4½s	104⅞
New 4 per cts.	100¾	10-40s, coups.	108⅝
10-40s	106¾	Currency 6s	119⅞

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old.	35	Tennessee new	34
Virginia new.	20	Virginia, old	21
Missouri 6s	103		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co.	91¾	C. C. C. & I.	25¾
Quicksilver	11¾	N. J. Central	34½
Do preferred.	33½	Rock Island	113⅜
Pacific Mail	17¼	St. Paul	31⅝
Mariposa	1½	Do preferred.	69
Do preferred.	1½	Wabash	14¾
Adams Ex.	106	Ft. Wayne	94⅞
Fargo Ex.	88½	Terre Haute	1
American Ex.	49¼	Do preferred.	2½
U. S. Ex.	46	O. & M.	7¼
N. Y. Central	110⅞	C. & A.	80
Erie	16¼	Do preferred.	100½
Do preferred.	31	Del. & Lack.	53¼
Harlem	138	A. & P. T. Co.	25½
Mich. Central	70	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	125½	B. & Q.	108
Union Pacific	65¼	H. & St. Joe.	12½
Lake Shore	65⅝	Central Pacific	106
Illinois Central	79¼	Union	106
C. & P.	79	Land Grants	104⅞
N. W. C.	35	Sinking Fund	103
Do preferred.	66½		

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, August 21.—Consols for money, 94 15-16; account, 95 7-16; 4½s, 105¾; 5-20s '67, 106⅝; 10-40s, 108¼; new 5s, 107⅝. Erie, 17¼; preferred, 32½. Tallow, 37s 6@9d. Spirits of petroleum, 9½s. Calcutta linseed, 51s 3d.

PARIS MARKET.

PARIS, August 21.—Rentes 112f 10c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 21.—Cotton firmer; uplands, 6⅝d; Orleans, 6¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. American lard, 38s. Bacon—s. c., 36s.

British Grain Market.

LONDON, August 20.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the corn trade says: Considerable rain fell throughout the kingdom the past week and harvest operatives were seriously retarded thereby. A fair quantity of wheat was secured but very little progress was made with barley, the wet weather having impaired threshing Samples of new wheat are not numerous. Shrivelled grains were present to greater or less extent in all samples. The crop, however, is not a failure as the yield promises to be better than the three preceding years. Scotch advices report wheat to be the best of white crops and more forward than usual. Barley prevented from filling out by drought. Grain in some cases is said to be fine, having been almost exclusively engaged in the fields. Farmers have offered little wheat, but light offerings and unsettled weather had an effect on prices which were well maintained. There was an increased demand for spring American, for which there was a further advance of a shilling per quarter. Although recent shipments from Atlantic ports have undoubtedly been large their depressing effect upon trade has been minimized by short stocks held by millers, and the statement from trustworthy sources that the crops of spring wheat in many sections of the United States has suffered severely from heavy rain followed by fierce drought. The demand for Russian sorts was light. A good deal of dissatisfaction was caused by the heated and unsalable condition of most recent shipments.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, August 21, 1878.

Steadiness and quietness still characterize the markets, with no features that call for particular mention. Prices are changing in only a few articles and these changes are light. The business transacted in the aggregate is about average.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Receipts of potatoes are increasing and the market is weaker. Parties unwise enough to ship potatoes to this market, a large proportion of which are of the size of marbles, and not round at that, should not be surprised to find that they will not sell, or will sell only at figures below quotations. Dried fruit may be considered out of market, notwithstanding there are large lots held here, there being no sale for anything in the way of dried fruit. The demand for choice fresh table butter is ahead of the supply and prices firm. Stale and inferior butter is dull and but little selling above grease price. The receipts of eggs are heavier. Demand light Fresh receipts arriving in much better order than during the heated spell. At the same time it is scarcely prudent for parties shipping from a distance to send their eggs by freight, the weather being scarcely cool enough to warrant risking the chances of delay. Held stock almost, if not entirely, unsaleable. The demand for well flavored cheese, good makes, is better. Good Sweitzer, of medium size, is in good demand. Receipts of poultry are large and prices weak. Parties shipping poultry should be careful not to overcrowd them, as not unfrequently some of them are found dead in the coop. Receipts of common apples are very large, with no demand. Sales of such stock are made at 25 cents per barrel.

APPLES—Choice, $1 00@1 25; common, 50c@$1 00; small and inferior, 25@50c.

BEANS—Prime navy, $1 75@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 65; mixed $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 14@16c; choice solid, 14@16c; medium grades, 8@10c; grease, 4@6c.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 7½@7¾c, jobbing; 7@7¼c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—Prime white in kegs, 6½@7c per lb; in pails, 7½@8c,

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 11@12c ₱ doz.

HONEY—California, in 2 lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-lb cases of 12 glass cups, per lb, 13@15c.

FRESH FRUITS—Blackberries, 65@75c per bucket; watermelons, $18 00@30 00 per 100; peaches, choice $2 00@2 50; medium, 75c@$1 75; plums, 2 00@2 50 per bushel; pears, $2 00 per bushel; cantelopes, $8 00@10 00 per hundred; pineapples, $1 25@1 50 per dozen.

POTATOES—From store, $1 25@1 75; on track, 50@55c. Sweets—Jerseys, $5 00@5 50; Baltimore, $3 50@4 00; Southern, $3 00@3 50.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, 35@45c per pair; ducks, 35@40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 50@4 75; timothy $1 50@1 60; mammoth clover-seed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

VEGETABLES — Tomatoes, 25@50c per bbl; cabbages per bbl., $1 00@1 50; onions, $1 50@1 50 per barrel.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat is quiet with mills indisposed to pay full prices. The market in corn is easy with sales moderate. Receipts of oats are increasing and the market is easier. There is an unsettled feeling in the flour trade caused by offering new southern wheat flour at reduced prices. Hay quiet and steady. The supply of mill feed is light and the market firmer.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Choice amber and red old $1 00@1 05; white $1 05@1 07; new prime red and amber 90@95c.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 45@47c; high mixed, 43@45c; ear, prime yellow, 47@48c; mixed 44@46c.

Oats—Prime white 28@30c; mixed 26@27c; new 25@26c.

Rye—No. 1, 55@56c; new 52@54c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extra, $5 75@6 00; choice amber and white wheat $5 75@6 00; prime red winter do $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@6 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50.

CORNMEAL—50@53c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 per keg.

HAY — From wagon, $7 00@9 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@12 00; seconds do, $12 00@13 00; middlings white do., $19 00@20 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; oil meal, per cwt, $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 25.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market continues good with sales above the average in most articles at firm prices. Provisions unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Green Coffee	₱ lb	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio	20 @ 21c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	19 @ 19½c	Good molasses	37c
Prime Rio	@ 18½c	Black "	28c
Good Rio	@ 17½c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	15 @ 17	Standard A	@ 9¾c
Java	25½ @ 27½c	Off. A	@ 9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C	8¾ @ 8¾
Rio in papr's	19 @ 21 c	Ref Yellows	8 @ 8¼c
Rio in bulk	17½ @ 20½c	Molasses do	7 @ 7½c
Java in papr's	30 c	Cut loaf	@ 10¾c
Java in bulk	29 @ 30 c	Crushed	@ 10¾c
Teas.		Powdered	@ 10¾c
Young Hyson	25c @ 1 00	Granulated	@ 9¾c
Gunpowder	35c @ 1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New.
Imperial	30 @ 50c	Syrups.	
Japan	25c @ 75	Strictly prime	48@ c
Oolong	28 @ 80	Prime	45@ c
Souchong	20c @ 75	Fair	40@ c
Rice.		Soaps.	
Cho'e Carolina	11¼ c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$3 9
Prime	10½ c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 6
Rangoon	6¼c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 10
Starch.		Do N. Y. city, ₱ bx	5 25
Gloss	8¼@8 c	Extra olive do	7 00
Cornstarch	7½@8½c	Stimula mottled	6½ c
Spices (whole).		California, ₱ box	4 25
Cloves	20 @ 22c	Soda.	
Allspice	15@20 c	Bi-carb in kegs	3½@4 c
Cassia	25@32 c	Do assted pkg's	5½ c
Nutmegs	95@1 00	Do assted ¼ p'rs	6
Pepper	15@16 c	Sol soda in kegs	2 c
Syrups.		Candles.	
Choice maple liv'rd	46 c	Star, full w'ght	13 c
Prime "	45c	Sperm	@ 40c
Choice sugar syrup	48@	Mould	@ 16½c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, ex. s. c. av. 18 lbs and upwards	12	Mess pork	11 75
Do 14 lbs and under	12½	Do short cut	48
Do extra 10 to 14 lbs	12¾	Pigs, in bbl	12 00
Shoulders, s. c.	7¼ @	Lard, p. s. in tcs	
Breakfast bac.	9½ @	₱ lb	8¼
Dried beef in sets	15	Do, ½ bbls, ₱ lb	8¾
do all flats	13½	Do, refined in tcs	8¾
do in bbls	17	" ½ bbls	9¼
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz	6 75	" ¼ bbls	9¾
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb	@ 7¼c	Do, in 2-lb tea pots	10¼
H. short rib sides	8¼	" 5-lb coffee do	10¾
" clear sides, do	8¾	" in 3-lb pails	11
		" 5-lb "	10¾
		" 10-lb "	10¾

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 35; raspberries, do, $1 48; strawberries, $1 25; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 25; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 75; tomatoes do, $1@1 10; corn do, $1 25@1 75. Pickles, bbls, $7 25; half do, $4 75.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb, 5@6c; do quarters, 3@3½c; do common 1½@2c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 15@17c; do unpitted, 5@6c; huckleberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 20@25c. Peaches, halves, unpeeled, 4@4½c; do quarters peeled, 9@10c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb, 45@50c; common to good 20@37c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $25; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $11; No. 3 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@3 00; lake herring, $1 90; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herrings 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $2 10; London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat; Valenties, 9½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 13c. Dates, 7¼c ₱ lb. Currants, 5@6c. Citron, 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 9c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@17c; Sicily filberts, 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ box, $8 00@9 00. Lemons—Malaga, $9 00@11 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

HOPS—8@11c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained) 59@61c; No. 1 do, 57@58c; No. 2 do, 52@55c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 54@55c; yellow do, 52@53c.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR —Prime country per gallon, 12@13c; wine vinegar 23@24c; city manufactured 10@15c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, August 21, 1878.

Crude remains about the same as yesterday, except prices were a little weaker. Refined dull.

CRUDE.

United, $1 01⅛@1 01¾; shipment, $1 21@1 21¼.

REFINED.

New York, 11c; Philadelphia, 10⅞c; Pittsburgh, 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 00; country, 90c.

DISPATCHES.

(By Associated Press.)

OIL CITY, August 21.—Market very quiet at $1 01¼ bid.

PARKERS, August 21.—Market nominally at $1 01¼; nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, August 21.—Market quiet and unchanged, with $1 00¼ bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York — AUGUST 21. — Cotton steady at 12@12¼c; sales 705 bales; futures easy. Flour inactive and in buyers' favor; receipts, 13,000 barrels; sales $14,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 30@4 00; common to good $4 05@4 30; good to choice $4 35@5 75; white wheat extra $5 80@6 50; common to good Ohio $4 00@4 75; common to choice St. Louis $4 00@7 00; Minnesota good to XX $6 25@8 50. Rye flour steady at $2 75@3 25. Corn meal steady. Wheat declined 1@2c; winter active; spring very quiet; receipts, 351,000 bushels; sales 975,000 bushels; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 18; ungraded winter red 99c@$1 10; No. 2 red red winter $1 07½; ungraded amber $1 07@1 11½; No. 2 amber $1 07½@1 08½; steamer do $1 03@1 04½; amber Michigan $1 11½; ungraded white $1 08@1 20; No. 1 white $1 05@1 06; No. 2 do $1 10@1 11, No 1 do $1 20½; steamer do $1 17@1 18. Rye lower; western 62½@63c. Barley nominal. Malt steady and quiet. Corn quiet and heavy; receipts, 359,000 bushels; sales, 452 000 bushels; ungraded 44@49c; steamer 47¼@47¾c; No. 2, 48¾@49¼c. Oats declined 1@2c; fair business; receipts, 93,000 bushels; sales, 108,000 bushels; rejected 27@28c, No. 3 28c; do white 29@30c; No. 2, 29¾@30c; do white 31@32c; No. 1, 32c; western mixed 25@33c; white western 28@35½c. Hay unchanged. Hops nominal. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7@7¼c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum heavy; United 62¾c@$1 25; refined 13¾c; crude 6c. Tallow steady. Rosin firm. Turpentine steady at 77½c. Eggs firm; western 16½@17c. Leather firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights 20@21c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 28@42c; pulled 36c; unwashed 10@30c; Texas 12@27c. Pork heavy at $10 12½@10 25. Beef dull and unchanged. Bulk meats firmer; short clear middles 6½@6¾c. Lard firm; prime steam $7 36@7 35. Butter steady; western 6@22c. Cheese firm; Ohio 6@8½c. Whisky firm at $1 09¾@1 10. Metals unchanged; moderate inquiry. Nails dull and nominal; cut $2 35@2 40; clinch $4 25@5 25.

Toledo—AUGUST 21.—Wheat opened weak and lower, closing firmer; No. 2 white Wabash $1 07; No. 3 do $1 04; No. 1 white Michigan $1 05¾; No 2 do, $1 00; extra white Michigan, $1 06; amber do spot 97c; seller August, 98½c; seller September 96c; No. 2 amber Michigan 93c; No 2 red winter, spot, 97c; seller August 93c; seller September 95¼c; seller October 97c; No. 3 red 92c; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red 96¼c; No 3 do, 90c, western amber 95c; No 2 amber Illinois $1 00. Corn dull; high mixed 42¼c; No. 2, spot 42c; No. 2 white 45¼c; rejected 40½c; damaged 36½c. Oats, market dull; No. 2, seller September 24c. Freights — Wheat to Buffalo firm; 2¼c asked; Corn to Buffalo 2c; Wheat to Oswego 4¾c; Corn to Oswego 4c; Wheat to Kingston 4¼c; Corn to Kingston 4c. Receipts—Wheat, 155,000 bushels; corn, 35,000 bushels; oats, 7,000 bushels. Shipments — Wheat, 83,000 bushels; corn, 41,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat steady; amber Michigan spot, 97@97½c; seller August 96¾@97c; seller September 96c; No 2 amber Michigan 94c; No. 2 red winter spot and seller August 96½c; seller September 95¼c; rejected 95c. No sales. Corn and oats—Market dull; No. 2 23½c.

St. Louis—AUGUST 21.—Cotton firm and unchanged; sales of 40 bales; middling 11¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged and very little doing. Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall 88¾@88¾c cash; 89¾@88¼c closing at 88¾c; September 90¾@89½c; closing at 90c October; No. 3 red fall 85½c cash. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2 mixed 34¾c cash and September; 35¾c bid October. Oats lower; No. 2, 20¾@19½c cash; 22¾@20½c September; 21@21½c October. Rye dull and unchanged. Whisky higher at $1 07. Pork dull and lower at $10 75. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats—market dull; possibly saleable at $5 50, $6 25@6 50. Bacon inactive and lower; cribs $6 90, $7 0@7 25. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 86,000 bushels; corn, 22,000 bushels; oats, 121,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,500 barrels; wheat, 25,000 bushels; corn, none; oats, 2,030 bushels; rye, none; barley, none.

Chicago—AUGUST 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 red winter 93c cash; 93¼c September No. 1 Chicago spring 93¼c; No. 2 91 cash August; 90c September; 88¾c October; No. 2 80c; rejected 61c. Corn in good demand; 38¼@38¼c cash; 38¾c September; 39@39¼c October; rejected 35¾c. Oats steady and in good demand; 21¼c bid cash; 22@22¼c September; 22¾@22¾c October; rejected 17¾c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley heavy and lower; $1 07 cash September. Pork unsettled but generally lower and closed firmer; $9 50 cash September; $9 60@9 62½ October. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; $7 12½ cash; $7 15 September; $7 20 October. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and in good demand at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 176,000 bushels; corn 517,000 bushels; oats, 168,000 bushels; rye, 26,000 bushels; barley 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,300 barrels; wheat, 56,000 bushels; corn 159,000 bushels; oats 205,000 bushels; rye, 310 bushels; barley, 2,300 bushels.

Philadelphia — AUGUST 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1 06½@$1 07½; amber $1 07@1 07¾. Corn firm and advancing; yellow 50@51c; mixed 48¾c@49c. Oats dull, weak and lower; white western 27@29c; mixed western 25@26c. Rye at 58@60c. Provisions dull and drooping; prices generally unchanged. Pork $10 75@11 00. Lard dull and weak; loose butchers $7 25@7 50; city kettle $7 75. Butter dull and firm; creamery 20@22c; New York State and Bradford country, Pa., extra 17@19c; western reserve 12@14c. Eggs firm and higher; western 17@18c. Petroleum dull, weak and lower; refined 10¾@10½c; crude 7¾@8c. Whisky firm at $1 09. Receipts—Flour, 2,600 barrels; wheat, 89,000 bushels; corn, 77,000 bushels; oats, 24,000 bushels; rye, 1,500 bushels.

Cincinnati — AUGUST 21. — Cotton quiet but firm at 11¾c. Flour quiet but steady; family $4 50@5 75. Wheat dull, weak and lower; red 85@93c amber and white 90@96c; receipts, 24,000 bushels; shipments 33,000 bushels. Corn in good demand and firmer at 41@42c. Oats steady with a good demand at 22@26c. Rye in fair demand at 50@54c. Barley—market easier; No. 2 fall at $1 00. Pork dull and nominal at $10 50. Lard inactive and lower; current make $7 00; kettle $7 75@8 25. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders held at $5 25; bulk short rib sold at $6 00@6 15 cash; $6 00 buyer August; $6 25 buyer September; bulk short clear $6 37½. Bacon in fair demand but at lower rates at $5 87½, $7 00@7 25. Whisky dull at $1 05. Butter quiet; prime to fancy creamery 20@23c; Western reserve 12@13c; prime to choice central Ohio dull at 10@12c. Linseed oil quiet at 48@50c.

Milwaukee—AUGUST 21.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat opened weak, declined 1¼c, and closed easy; No. 2 Milwaukee 99c; August 99c; September 94c; October 92¾c; No. 3 do. 88c. Corn—No. 2, 38¼c. Oats—Market dull; No. 2, 21½c. Rye declined 1c; No. 1, 48c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 spring, cash, $1 13@1 14; new, September, $1 15. Provisions—Market easier and quiet. Mess pork $9 50 cash and August. Lard—Prime steam $7 25. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 4¼c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 1,100 bushels.

Boston—AUGUST 21.—Flour quiet; supernne western $3@3 50; extra $4 25@4 75; Wisconsin $4 25@5 25; Minnesota $5 50@6 50; winter wheat, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5 00@5 75; St. Louis $5 50@6 25; Illinois $5 25@6. Corn in good demand; mixed and yellow 53½@56c; choice extra yellow 57@58c; steamer 52@53c. Oats in good demand; stock small; No. 1 and extra white 38@42c; No. 2 white 34½@35c; No. 3 white 33½@34c; mixed 33@36c. Receipts—Flour 2,200 barrels; wheat 26,000 bushels; corn 43,000 do. Shipments—Flour 2,200 barrels; corn 9,500 bushels.

Louisville — AUGUST 21.— Cotton quiet but steady at 11¼c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat — market dull; red 93c; amber and white 97c. Corn—market dull; white 43¼c; mixed 41c. Oats steady; white 27c; mixed 25c. Rye quiet at 57c. Hay steady at $9 00@11 00. Pork firmer at $11. Lard firm; choice leaf tierce $9; do kegs $10. Bulkmeats steady at 5¼, 6¼@6¾c. Bacon firm at 5¾, 8¾, 6¾@7c. Sugar cured hams $12 50@13 50. Whisky stong at $1 05. Manufactured tobacco unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Cotton goods in fair demand and prices steady. Pepperell and Laconia drills advanced ¼ cent. Prints in fair request. Ginghams active. Dress goods doing well. Men's wear—woolens quiet. Cotton warp beavers well sold up and steady. Foreign dress goods and silks in fair demand.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, August 21, 1878.

CATTLE.

Since our last report the run has continued light, though the quallity of the offerings was not up to the average. Advices from the East were anything but favorable and until to-day there was not a great deal doing. There was a slight advance in prices to-day owing to the better quality of cattle on sale. The ruling quotations are:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs beeves $5 00@5 35
Good, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs beeves 4 65@4 90
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs do 4 00@4 25
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs 2 75@3 25
Bulls, cows and stags 2 00@3 00

SHEEP.

Although the supply was light, the market was dull. Good sheep were scarce, and for them the market was firm at high figures. We quote:

Prime, 100 to 110 lbs $3 90@4 15
Good, 90 to 95 lbs 3 65@3 85
Fair, 80 to 95 lbs 3 35@3 50
Common, 70 to 75 lbs 3 00@3 25

Lambs were selling at 3½ to 4½ cents per pound as to quality.

HOGS.

With a pretty good supply on hand, the market for hogs was dull, very little business being transacted.

Philadelphia hogs $4 50@4 80
Yorkers 4 00@4 25

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

CATTLE.

The receipts were larger than usual, and the average quality was common. Good cattle, of which there was a small supply, sold at high prices, while inferior stock was not much asked for, and quite a number of the latter were left unsold. Sales were made, in a retail way, at 5@5½c for good to prime beeves; 4@4½c for common to fair; fat cows, 3@3½c; bulls, 2@3c; veals, 4½@5½c, with but few offering and but few wanted.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was greatly in excess of the demand and the market was about as dull as it has been for some time. Lambs sold all the way from 3½ to 5c, as to quality; one very good lot was wholesaled at 4c, and nothing but the very best brought 5c, and then only in a small way. Sheep were also dull and lower, owing to an over supply, and there were qu te a number left over unsold; may be quoted at 3@4c per lb, for common to prime; one small lot of prime, averaging about 150 lbs, brought $4 50 per head.

HOGS.

This market was dull with no material change in prices, which were quoted in a retail way at 4¼@5c.

St. Louis—AUGUST 21.—Cattle in fair demand for shipping grades, but supply very light and shippers would take good grades freely at full previous price; butchers' stock slow; grass Texans quick sales; fair to good native steers sold at $4 12½@4 62½; light to medium $3 45@3 60; good native cows $2 95; fair to good grass Texan steers $2 65@3 12½; do Indian steers $2 65@3 00; fair wintered Texan steers $2 90; fair to good Colorado steers $3 6@4 35. Receipts 1,100 head.

Hogs dull and lower; Yorkers and Baltimores $3 80@4 10; mixed packing $3 70@4 00; butchers to select $4 20@4 40; grassers $2